



# Appendix

Web | Moving Images | Texts | Audio | Software | Education  
| Patron Info | About IA

Universal access  
to human knowledge

Home

Donate | Forums | FAQs | Contributions | Terms, Privacy, & Copyright | Contact | Jobs | Bios

Search:

FAQs



Anonymous User

(login or  
join us)

[Advanced Search](#)

## Frequently Asked Questions

[ [The Wayback Machine](#) | [Texts and Books](#) | [Audio](#) | [The Internet Archive](#) | [Downloading and Playing Movies](#) | [FreeCache](#) | [DocuComp](#) | [About the Movies](#) | [About the Prelinger Movies](#) | [Contributing to the Archive](#) | [Forums](#) | [Virtual Library Cards \(AKA Accounts\)](#) | [SFLan](#) ]

### Questions

[How can I get my site included in the Archive?](#)

[How can I remove my site's pages from the Wayback Machine?](#)

[What is the Internet Archive Wayback Machine?](#)

[Can I link to old pages on the Wayback Machine?](#)

[Why isn't the site I'm looking for in the archive?](#)

[What does it mean when a site's archive data has been "updated"?](#)

[Who was involved in the creation of the Internet Archive Wayback Machine?](#)

[How was the](#)

### The Wayback Machine

**How can I get my site included in the Archive?**

Alexa Internet has been crawling the web since 1996, which has resulted in a massive archive. If you have a web site, and you would like to ensure that it is saved for posterity in the Internet Archive, and you've searched wayback and found no results, you can visit the Alexa's "Webmasters" page at [http://pages.alexa.com/help/webmasters/index.html#crawl\\_site](http://pages.alexa.com/help/webmasters/index.html#crawl_site).

Method 2: if you have the Alexa tool bar installed, just visit a site.

Method 3: while visiting a site, use the 'show related links' in Internet Explorer, which uses the Alexa service.

Sites are usually crawled within 24 hours and no more than 48. Right now there is a 6-12 month lag between the date a site is crawled and the date it appears in the Wayback Machine.

**How can I remove my site's pages from the Wayback Machine?**

The Internet Archive is not interested in preserving or offering access to Web sites or other Internet documents of persons who do not want their materials in the collection. By placing a simple robots.txt file on your Web server, you can exclude your site from being crawled as well as exclude any historical pages from the Wayback Machine.

Internet Archive uses the exclusion policy intended for use by both academic and non-academic digital repositories and archivists. See our [exclusion policy](#).

You can find exclusion directions at [exclude.php](#). If you cannot place the robots.txt file, opt not to, or have further questions, email us at [info@archive.org](mailto:info@archive.org).

**What is the Internet Archive Wayback Machine?**

The Internet Archive Wayback Machine is a service that allows people to visit archived versions of Web sites. Visitors to the Wayback Machine can type in a URL, select a date range, and then begin surfing on an archived version of the Web. Imagine surfing circa 1999 and looking at all the Y2K hype, or revisiting an older version of your favorite Web site. The Internet Archive Wayback Machine can make all of this possible.

**Can I link to old pages on the Wayback Machine?**

**Wayback Machine made?**

Yes! The Wayback Machine is built so that it can be used and referenced. If you find an archived page that you would like to reference on your Web page or in an article, you can copy the URL. You can even use fuzzy URL matching and date specification... but that's a bit more advanced.

**How large is the Archive?****What type of machinery is used in this Internet Archive?****Why isn't the site I'm looking for in the archive?**

Some sites may not be included because the automated crawlers were unaware of their existence at the time of the crawl. It's also possible that some sites were not archived because they were password protected, blocked by robots.txt, or otherwise inaccessible to our automated systems. Siteowners might have also requested that their sites be excluded from the Wayback Machine. When this has occurred, you will see a "blocked site error" message. When a site is excluded because of robots.txt you will see a "robots.txt query exclusion error" message.

**How do you archive dynamic pages?****What does it mean when a site's archive data has been "updated"?****Why are some sites harder to archive than others?**

When our automated systems crawl the web every few months or so, we find that only about 50% of all pages on the web have changed from our previous visit. This means that much of the content in our archive is duplicate material. If you don't see "\*\*\*\*\*" next to an archived document, then the content on the archived page is identical to the previously archived copy.

**Some sites are not available because of robots.txt or other exclusions.****What does that mean?****Who was involved in the creation of the Internet Archive Wayback Machine?**

"The original idea for the Internet Archive Wayback Machine began in 1996, when the Internet Archive first began archiving the web. Now, five years later, with over 100 terabytes and a dozen web crawls completed, the Internet Archive has made the Internet Archive Wayback Machine available to the public. The Internet Archive has relied on donations of web crawls, technology, and expertise from Alexa Internet and others. The Internet Archive Wayback Machine is owned and operated by the Internet Archive."

**How can I help the Internet Archive and the Wayback Machine?****How was the Wayback Machine made?****Can I search the Archive?**

Alexa Internet, in cooperation with the Internet Archive, has designed a three dimensional index that allows browsing of web documents over multiple time periods, and turned this unique feature into the Wayback Machine.

**Why am I getting broken or gray images on a site?****How large is the Archive?**

The Internet Archive Wayback Machine contains approximately 1 petabyte of data and is currently growing at a rate of 20 terabytes per month. This eclipses the amount of text contained in the world's largest libraries, including the Library of Congress. If you tried to place the entire contents of the archive onto floppy disks (we don't recommend this!) and laid them end to end, it would stretch from New York, past Los Angeles, and halfway to Hawaii.

**How do I contact the Internet Archive?****What type of machinery is used in this Internet Archive?****What is the Wayback Machine's Copyright Policy?**

Much of the Internet Archive is stored on hundreds of slightly modified x86 servers. The computers run on the Linux operating system. Each computer has 512Mb of memory and can hold just over 1 Terabyte of data on ATA disks. However we are developing a new way of storing our data on a smaller machine. Each machine will store 1 terabyte. For more information go to [www.petabox.org](http://www.petabox.org).

**Why is the Internet Archive**

**collecting sites from the Internet? What makes the information useful?**

**Do you archive email? Chat?**

**Do you collect all the sites on the Web?**

**Is there any personal information in these collections?**

**Who has access to the collections? What about the public?**

**'How can I get a copy of the pages on my Web site? If my site got hacked or damaged, could I get a backup from the Archive?'**

**Can people download sites from the collections?**

**How do you protect my privacy if you archive my site?**

**What does 'failed connection' and other error messages mean?**

**Why are there no recent archives in the Wayback**

**How do you archive dynamic pages?**

There are many different kinds of dynamic pages, some of which are easily stored in an archive and some of which fall apart completely. When a dynamic page renders standard html, the archive works beautifully. When a dynamic page contains forms, JavaScript, or other elements that require interaction with the originating host, the archive will not contain the original site's functionality.

**Why are some sites harder to archive than others?**

If you look at our collection of archived sites, you will find some broken pages, missing graphics, and some sites that aren't archived at all. Here are some things that make it difficult to archive a web site:

- Robots.txt -- We respect robot exclusion headers.
- Javascript -- Javascript elements are often hard to archive, but especially if they generate links without having the full name in the page. Plus, if javascript needs to contact the originating server in order to work, it will fail when archived.
- Server side image maps -- Like any functionality on the web, if it needs to contact the originating server in order to work, it will fail when archived.
- Unknown sites -- The archive contains crawls of the Web completed by Alexa Internet. If Alexa doesn't know about your site, it won't be archived. Use the Alexa Toolbar (available at [www.alexa.com](http://www.alexa.com)), and it will know about your page. Or you can visit Alexa's Archive Your Site page at [http://pages.alexa.com/help/webmasters/index.html#crawl\\_site](http://pages.alexa.com/help/webmasters/index.html#crawl_site).
- Orphan pages -- If there are no links to your pages, the robot won't find it (the robots don't enter queries in search boxes.)

As a general rule of thumb, simple html is the easiest to archive.

**Some sites are not available because of robots.txt or other exclusions. What does that mean?**

The Standard for Robot Exclusion (SRE) is a means by which web site owners can instruct automated systems not to crawl their sites. Web site owners can specify files or directories that are disallowed from a crawl, and they can even create specific rules for different automated crawlers. All of this information is contained in a file called robots.txt. While robots.txt has been adopted as the universal standard for robot exclusion, compliance with robots.txt is strictly voluntary. In fact most web sites do not have a robots.txt file, and many web crawlers are not programmed to obey the instructions anyway. However, Alexa Internet, the company that crawls the web for the Internet Archive, does respect robots.txt instructions, and even does so retroactively. If a web site owner decides he / she prefers not to have a web crawler visiting his / her files and sets up robots.txt on the site, the Alexa crawlers will stop visiting those files and will make unavailable all files previously gathered from that site. This means that sometimes, while using the Internet Archive Wayback Machine, you may find a site that is unavailable due to robots.txt (you will see a "robots.txt query exclusion error" message). Sometimes a web site owner will contact us directly and ask us to stop crawling or archiving a site, and we endeavor to comply with these requests. When you come across a "blocked site error" message, that means that a siteowner has made such a request and it has been honored.

**How can I help the Internet Archive and the Wayback Machine?**

The Internet Archive actively seeks donations of digital materials for preservation. If you have digital materials that may be of interest to future generations, please let us know by sending an email to [info at archive dot org](mailto:info@archive.org). The Internet Archive is also seeking additional

**Machine?****How does the Wayback Machine behave with Javascript turned off?****How did I end up on the live version of a site? or I clicked on X date, but now I am on Y date, how is that possible?**

funding to continue this important mission. You can click the donate tab above or click [here](#). Thank you for considering us in your charitable giving.

**Can I search the Archive?**

Using the Internet Archive Wayback Machine, it is possible to search for the names of sites contained in the Archive (URLs) and to specify date ranges for your search. We hope to implement a full text search engine at some point in the future.

**Why am I getting broken or gray images on a site?**

Broken images (when there is a small red "x" where the image should be) occur when the images are not available on our servers. Usually this means that we did not archive them. Gray images are the result of robots.txt exclusions. The site in question may have blocked robot access to their images directory.

**How do I contact the Internet Archive?**

All questions about the Wayback Machine, or other Internet Archive projects, should be addressed to info at archive dot org.

**What is the Wayback Machine's Copyright Policy?**

The Internet Archive respects the intellectual property rights and other proprietary rights of others. The Internet Archive may, in appropriate circumstances and at its discretion, remove certain content or disable access to content that appears to infringe the copyright or other intellectual property rights of others. If you believe that your copyright has been violated by material available through the Internet Archive, please provide the Internet Archive Copyright Agent with the following information:

- Identification of the copyrighted work that you claim has been infringed;
- An exact description of where the material about which you complain is located within the Internet Archive collections;
- Your address, telephone number, and email address;
- A statement by you that you have a good-faith belief that the disputed use is not authorized by the copyright owner, its agent, or the law;
- A statement by you, made under penalty of perjury, that the above information in your notice is accurate and that you are the owner of the copyright interest involved or are authorized to act on behalf of that owner;
- Your electronic or physical signature.

Internet Archive uses the exclusion policy intended for use by both academic and non-academic digital repositories and archivists. See our [full exclusion policy](#).

The Internet Archive Copyright Agent can be reached as follows:

Internet Archive Copyright Agent  
Internet Archive  
Presidio of San Francisco  
P.O. Box 29244  
San Francisco, CA 94129  
Phone: 415-561-6767  
Email: info at archive dot org

**Why is the Internet Archive collecting sites from the Internet? What makes the**

**information useful?**

Most societies place importance on preserving artifacts of their culture and heritage. Without such artifacts, civilization has no memory and no mechanism to learn from its successes and failures. Our culture now produces more and more artifacts in digital form. The Archive's mission is to help preserve those artifacts and create an Internet library for researchers, historians, and scholars. The Archive collaborates with institutions including the Library of Congress and the Smithsonian.

**Do you archive email? Chat?**

No, we do not collect or archive chat systems or personal email messages that have not been posted to Usenet bulletin boards or publicly accessible online message boards.

**Do you collect all the sites on the Web?**

No, we collect only publicly accessible Web pages. We do not archive pages that require a password to access, pages tagged for "robot exclusion" by their owners, pages that are only accessible when a person types into and sends a form, or pages on secure servers. If a site owner properly requests removal of a Web site through <http://www.archive.org/about/exclude.php>, we will exclude that site from the Wayback Machine.

**Is there any personal information in these collections?**

We collect Web pages that are publicly accessible. These may include pages with personal information.

**Who has access to the collections? What about the public?**

Anyone can access our collections through our website [archive.org](http://archive.org). The web archive can be searched using the Wayback Machine.

The Archive makes the collections available at no cost to researchers, historians, and scholars. At present, it takes someone with a certain level of technical knowledge to access collections in a way other than our website, but there is no requirement that a user be affiliated with any particular organization.

**'How can I get a copy of the pages on my Web site? If my site got hacked or damaged, could I get a backup from the Archive?'**

Our terms of use do not cover backups for the general public. However, you may use the Internet Archive Wayback Machine to locate and access archived versions of your web site. We can't guarantee that your site has been or will be archived. For siteowners only we offer limited backup capabilities. Send your request to [info at archive dot org](mailto:info@archive.org) for more information.

**Can people download sites from the collections?**

Our terms of use specify that users of the collections are not to copy data from the collections. If there are special circumstances that you think the Archive should consider, please contact [info at archive dot org](mailto:info@archive.org).

**How do you protect my privacy if you archive my site?**

The Archive collects Web pages that are publicly available — the same ones that you might find as you surfed around the Web. We do not archive pages that require a password to access, pages tagged for "robot exclusion" by their owners, pages that are only accessible when a person types into and sends a form, or pages on secure servers. We also provide information on removing a site from the collections. Those who use the collections must agree to certain terms of use.

Like a public library, the Archive provides free and open access to its collections to researchers, historians, and scholars. Our cultural norms have long promoted access to documents that were, but no longer are, publicly accessible.

Given the rate at which the Internet is changing — the average life of a Web page is only 77 days — if no effort is made to preserve it, it will be entirely and irretrievably lost. Rather than let this moment slip by, we are proceeding with documenting the growth and content of the Internet, using libraries as our model.

If you are interested in these issues, please join and contribute to our [announcement and discussion lists](#).

### **What does 'failed connection' and other error messages mean?**

Below is a list of the main error messages you will see while searching the Wayback Machine. If you see an error message that does not have the Internet Archive Wayback Machine logo in the upper left corner, you are most likely looking at an archived page or the live web.

**Failed Connection:** The server that the particular piece of information lives on is down. Generally these clear up within two weeks.

**Robots.txt Query Exclusion:** A robots.txt is something that a site owner puts on their site that keeps crawlers like our own from crawling them. The Internet Archive retroactively respects all robots.txt.

**Blocked Site Error:** Site owners, copyright holders and others who fit Internet Archive's exclusion policy have requested that the site be excluded from the Wayback Machine. For exclusion criteria, please see our [exclusion policy](#) (we use the same one used and developed by other digital repositories and archivists both academic and non-academic).

**Path Index Error:** A path index error message refers to a problem in our database wherein the information requested is not available (generally because of a machine or software issue, however each case can be different). We cannot always completely fix these errors in a timely manner.

**Not in Archive:** Generally this means that the site archived has a redirect on it and the site you are redirected to is not in the archive or cannot be found on the live web.

### **Why are there no recent archives in the Wayback Machine?**

We do not add pages less than 6 months after they are collected, because of the time delayed donation from Alexa. Updates can take up to 12 months in some cases.

There is no access to files before they appear in the Wayback Machine.

### **How does the Wayback Machine behave with Javascript turned off?**

If you have Javascript turned off, images and links will be from the live web, not from our archive of old Web files.

**How did I end up on the live version of a site? or I clicked on X date, but now I am on Y date, how is that possible?**

Not every date for every site archived is 100% complete. When you are surfing an incomplete archived site the Wayback Machine will grab the closest available date to the one you are in for the links that are missing. In the event that we do not have the link archived at all, the Wayback Machine will look for the link on the live web and grab it if available. Pay attention to the date code embedded in the archived url. This is the list of numbers in the middle; it translates as yyymmddhhmmss. For example in this url <http://web.archive.org/web/20000229123340/http://www.yahoo.com/> the date the site was crawled was Feb 29, 2000 at 12:33 and 40 seconds.

## Questions

**How do I view the DJVU books?**

**What is the status of the Internet Bookmobile?**

**How do I view the PDF books?**

**How do I download a book in tk3 format?**

**What equipment does the Bookmobile use to print and bind books?**

**The directory structure for the texts?**

**How do you remove line breaks from the Gutenberg texts?**

**What is the best way to link to a book?**

**Can I volunteer for the book**

## Texts and Books

**How do I view the DJVU books?**

DJVU is a open format for scanned documents. There are free readers available at:

<http://www.lizardtech.com/download/?x=2&p=1&o=1&titl=Download%20DjVu%20Browser%20Plug-in>

for windows, mac, linux, mac OS-X, solaris.

Try it. We like this compact, searchable, good looking, and open format.

**What is the status of the Internet Bookmobile?**

Internet Archive's Internet Bookmobile is currently out of commission. However Eric Eldred it currently (May 2004) touring the U.S. with his bookmobile. You can contact him by writing to: [ericeldred@usa.net](mailto:ericeldred@usa.net). You can also post questions, stop requests, etc to the bookmobile forum as well. There is also a new organization called Anywhere Books ([anywherebooks.org](http://anywherebooks.org)) that is working to put bookmobiles in struggling nations.

**How do I view the PDF books?**

Books that are available in PDF format require [Adobe Acrobat](#). The software is free to download and use.

**How do I download a book in tk3 format?**

This is a beautiful format, and well worth trying. To download a reader for Windows and Mac (pre OSX) go to <http://www.nightkitchen.com/download/reader/index.phtml>

**What equipment does the Bookmobile use to print and bind books?**

You can find a list of all the hardware and software used in the bookmobile here: [http://www.archive.org/texts/bookmobile-in\\_it.php](http://www.archive.org/texts/bookmobile-in_it.php)

You can also see a movie of a book being made here: <http://www.archive.org/details/HowToMakeABookmov>

**The directory structure for the texts?**

**project?**

In order to store all the texts that the archive has, and will eventually acquire, the directory structure is:

IDENTIFIER/IDENTIFIER.extension (tif, djvu, pdf)

IDENTIFIER: Unique in Archive's collection, alphanumeric (URL safe), this is the original name adopted by the originating collection (alphanumeric characters and `_`). Best if from 5 to 80 characters). One format is [title:8-16][vol:2][author:4][library:4]

**EXTENSIONS:**

- If the original files are tif files, then:
  - IDENTIFIER\_orig.tif: All the original tiffs are stored in the form of multi page tiff. Demoware windows viewer Informatik Image Viewer. If it goes over 2GB, then it is stored as a tar of singlepage tifs the directory named IDENTIFIER\_orig\_tif/IDENTIFIER\_orig\_XXXX.tif resulting in a file called IDENTIFIER\_orig\_tif.tar
  - IDENTIFIER.tif: All the cleaned up tifs (usually cropped, despeckled, deskewed) are stored in the form of multi page tiffs. If it goes over 2GB, then it is stored as a tar of a directory named ./IDENTIFIER\_tif/IDENTIFIER\_XXXX.tif resulting in a file called IDENTIFIER\_tif.tar
- If the original files are JPEG files, then:
  - All the original jpg files are used to make a zip file named IDENTIFIER\_orig\_jpg.zip where the names of the pages in the zipped directory are IDENTIFIER\_orig\_jpg/IDENTIFIER\_orig\_XXXX.jpg. If the resulting file is greater than 2GB (thus breaking the zip format until zip64 is common), then the file will be in tar format named IDENTIFIER\_orig\_jpg.tar
  - Similarly all the processed jpg files (cropped and deskewed) are used to make a zip file named IDENTIFIER\_jpg.zip where the names of the pages in the zipped directory are IDENTIFIER\_jpg/IDENTIFIER\_XXXX.jpg. If the resulting file is greater than 2GB (thus breaking the zip format until zip64 is common), then the file will be in tar format named IDENTIFIER\_jpg.tar
  - In the case where there is a small jpg version of the files for on-screen access then a similar naming convention is used from the \_orig.jpg version above, but with \_200KB resulting in a file named IDENTIFIER\_200KB\_jpg.zip where the names of the pages in the zipped directory are IDENTIFIER\_200KB\_jpg/IDENTIFIER\_200KB\_XXXX.jpg. An equivalent version can be done with other sizes and different formats such as jp2.
  - IDENTIFIER.djvu: A nifty open scanned book format created by AT&T Labs and enhanced by LizardTech.com enabling compression and ease of reprinting. This file will also be ocr'd to make the text searchable. ( /djvu/bin/documenttodjvu --filelist.txt temp.djvu, /djvu/bin --ocr aattdt.djvu)
  - IDENTIFIER\_djvu.xml this is an xml version of the OCR output which has the word positions (as a bounding box). this is used for building the djvu file, and is used for searching the flip books, and maybe constructing a searchable pdf in the future.
  - IDENTIFIER.pdf: Adobe acrobat format that is derived from the .tif file if present.
  - IDENTIFIER.txt.tar.gz or .art.tar.gz: If there are OCR'ed text files associated with each page, these are tarred and gzipped in txt format or art which is sakhr format.
  - IDENTIFIER\_cover.doc or .sxw: cover of the book, some in legal and some letter. doc is Microsoft Word, and sxw is OpenOffice.
- IDENTIFIER\_meta.xml: This has the catalog data (title, author, publisher, copyright information) and information about the book found while scanning (size, who scanned it) stored in a dublincore-like XML format.
- IDENTIFIER\_meta.mrc: This will be the MARC (Machine Readable Cataloging) records for the book which provides the mechanism by which computers exchange, use and interpret bibliographic information and its data elements make up the foundation of most



library catalogs used today.

- IDENTIFIER\_marc.xml: marcxml format of marc record
- IDENTIFIER\_metasource.xml: where the metadata information came from (metadata about the metadata :)

LEGACY FORMATS: This could be OTIFF | PTIFF | TXT.

- OTIFF: These are the original tiff images of the scans of the books. (to create multipage tifs we used a unix util: tiffcp OTIFF/\*.tif aaattt\_orig.tif)
- PTIFF: These are processed images (cropped,desqewed,depeckled) from the originaltiffs.
- TXT: These are the text files that have been created by doing Optical Character Recoginiton (OCR) on the tiff images.

\* We plan to eventually remove OTIFF|PTIFF|TXT directories.

### How do you remove line breaks from the Gutenberg texts?

In Word use find and replace 3 times:

Step 1. Find two paragraph markers - ^p^p

Replace with a neutral character ~ or # or @

Step 2. Find one para markers - ^p

Replace with a single space

(This might take about 10-15 minutes on large files)

Step 3. Put 2 para markers back in - find ~

Replace ^p^p

### What is the best way to link to a book?

Every book in the Archive has an identifier. For example, RomeoAndJuliet. To link to the book, you should use the following URL:

<http://www.archive.org/download/RomeoAndJuliet>

### Can I volunteer for the book project?

Volunteers are welcome to come to our San Francisco location during business hours and help make books. These books are given out as calling cards and thank you gifts to help raise awareness to the Internet Archive. Please write to [info at archive dot org](mailto:info@archive.org) for more information or to make an appointment.

#### Questions

What is the Live Music Archive all about?

I noticed a

#### Audio

What is the Live Music Archive all about?

This audio archive is an online public library of live recordings available for royalty-free, no-cost public downloads. We only host material by trade-friendly artists: those who like

**recording I uploaded and marked for 'no lossy formats' somehow had them created (mp3, ogg, m3u, etc...) and they are being hosted here. How can I remove them so only the lossless format is available?**

the idea of noncommercial distribution of some or all of their live material. Live recordings are a part of our culture and might be lost in 100 years if they're not archived. We think music matters and want to preserve it for future generations.

The LMA draws strength from the members of [etree.org](http://etree.org) and other online communities of music fans devoted to providing public access to high-quality digital recordings of tradable performances. Typically, recordings are made by the fans themselves. Recordings are preserved in "Lossless" archival compression formats such as Shorten or FLAC (MP3 is not Lossless) for highest quality preservation.

Patrons may download from the LMA with the understanding that the artists still hold their copyrights. All material is strictly noncommercial, both for access here and for any further distribution.

**I noticed a recording I uploaded and marked for 'no lossy formats' somehow had them created (mp3, ogg, m3u, etc...) and they are being hosted here. How can I remove them so only the lossless format is available?**

If you come across this situation and you are the uploader, click [edit] and then 'Update'. You should see the message "Format Options Updated Successfully". Within 10 minutes the system will create a "\_rules.conf" file in the recording's folder. Then, the next time the system performs an automatic sweep looking for changes, it will notice the new rules file and remove the lossy files automatically. The sweep occurs approximately twice a day, so you should see the files removed within 12-24 hours.

If you are not the uploader, fill out an error report letting us know that the derivatives shouldn't be there and an admin will remove them when they get to the error report.

**Can I log into an FTP server to download these concerts?**

**Can I log into an FTP server to download these concerts?**

Yes, you can log into [audioXX.archive.org](http://audioXX.archive.org) (where XX is a number), with the username anonymous and use your email address as the password. Each recording will have a link for FTP information that will tell you which number server the show is on, and in which directory.

**What are SHN files?**

**What are SHN files?**

SHN stands for shorten. It is a lossless compression algorithm for digital music. It was developed by [SoftSound](http://SoftSound) and it compresses music files to 50-60% of their original size, with no loss in quality. See [this FAQ](#).

**What are MD5 files?**

**What are MD5 files?**

MD5 files contain checksums, strings of characters used to uniquely represent a file. These checksums enable users to verify that music files downloaded correctly.

**How can I listen to SHN files?**

**How can I listen to SHN files?**

Macintosh: Download and install [MacAmp Lite](#), a multi-format audio player, and then install the Shorten Plugin for MacAmp.

**How do I burn SHN files to CD as audio tracks?**

Windows: Download and install [WinAmp](#), a multi-format audio player, and then install the [ShnAmp Plugin](#) for WinAmp.

**There's no setlist for this show - OR - The setlist does not match up with the number of files. Should I submit an error report?**

Linux or any other UNIX-based architecture: Download and install the [xmms-shn plugin](#) for the [XMMS media player](#).

**What are FLAC files?**

**What are FFP files?**

**How can I listen to FLAC files?**

**How do I burn FLAC files to CD as audio tracks?**

**Why are there no shows by band X?**

**What is the status of band X for the Archive?**

**I'm an artist who would like to be included in the Archive, what do I need to do?**

**Can I upload concert videos?**

**The progress of my upload says 'File metadata XML invalid. Waiting for user to correct.' How can I fix this?**

**How do I upload a show?**

**I have more audio questions...who do I ask?**

**I have a different source for a show that is already in the archive, should I upload it anyway?**

**How can I help get bands into the Live Music Archive?**

**When I download concerts, I constantly get disconnected before the download completes. What can I do to fix this?**

**How do I burn SHN files to CD as audio tracks?**

You will first need to convert the SHN files to another format that your burning program is familiar with. The following programs will convert SHN files to WAV files, which can be burned to a CD. More resources are listed in [this FAQ](#).

Macintosh: Download and install [Doug Hornig's](#) tool, appropriately titled, [Shorten for Macintosh](#).

Windows: Download and install [Michael K. Weise's](#) tool, [mkwACT](#). Or, another good tool is [Foobar2000](#) - make sure you get the "Special" version to have Shorten compatibility!

Linux or any other UNIX-based architecture: Download and install [shorten](#).

**There's no setlist for this show - OR - The setlist does not match up with the number of files. Should I submit an error report?**

There has been an increasing number of shows uploaded to the Live Music collection without setlist information, or the setlist was not properly matched to the files. When you notice a recording like this, please submit an error report **only** if you have an updated setlist, or you are able to match the files up correctly.

We would prefer that you do not submit error reports letting us know that there is no setlist - tracking down setlists for every concert and matching them up to the recordings is a monumental task that has grown beyond the capabilities of the small group of Archive.org admins. We would like fans that are familiar with each artist's material to help us with this project - in your error report, please give us specific instructions on what changes to make and we will do so.

**What are FLAC files?**

FLAC stands for free lossless audio codec. It is an open source, lossless compression algorithm for digital music. It compresses music files to 50-60% of their original size, with no loss in quality. More FLAC information can be found on the [FLAC sourceforge site](#) and in [this etree FAQ](#).

If you upload FLAC filesets to the LMA, please follow the [naming standards](#) to help the checking program here. Directories should be named with .flac16 or .flac24 suffix, not .flac. Otherwise, the program will report failures.

**What are FFP files?**

FFP files contain checksums, strings of characters used to uniquely represent a FLAC file. These checksums enable users to verify which particular source a file comes from.

**How can I listen to FLAC files?**

Macintosh: Download and install [MacAmp Lite](#), a multi-format audio player, and then install the FLAC Plugin for MacAmp.

Windows: Download and install [WinAmp](#), a multi-format audio player, and then install the [FLAC Plugin](#) for WinAmp.

Linux or any other UNIX-based architecture: [Download](#) and copy "libxmms-flac.so" to your [XMMS media player](#) input plugins folder.

**What's the deal with WAV MD5 files?**

**I just uploaded a directory that contained WAV MD5 checksums, is that OK?**

**My failure email is indicating that the text file failed. What can I do?**

**When I try to connect to a server via FTP, I get the error "connection timeout." How can I fix this?**

**Can bands place restrictions on material to be archived?**

**I just uploaded a show and all the files fail the MD5 check, what's the deal?**

**Where have all the Dave Matthews Band concerts gone? Will they be back?**

**Why is there no Phish? What about Widespread Panic?**

**I used to use a download manager and now it stopped working. What's the deal?**

**How do I help**

**How do I burn FLAC files to CD as audio tracks?**

You will first need to convert the FLAC files to another format that your burning program is familiar with. Windows users can use the [FLAC Frontend](#), to convert FLAC files to WAV files, which are suitable for burning programs. For Macintosh OS X users, Dan Greuel has created a tool called [MacFLAC](#).

**Why are there no shows by band X?**

We'd like to make sure that a [trade-friendly](#) band would not mind having their shows in the Archive for public download. The best way for us to find out is by getting permission from a band representative or by the band's having an explicit policy that covers this type of site. If there are no shows by the band, either we don't have enough of this information to go forward with archiving, they have declined participation, or we are ready to accept shows but no one has uploaded anything yet. You can check on the status of bands in the Archive [here](#) (and see next FAQ question).

Trade-unfriendly bands will not be found in the Archive, nor will otherwise trade-friendly bands who have declined to have material archived here.

Bands, see other relevant FAQs [here](#) and [here](#). Patrons, see more about how you can help [here](#).

**What is the status of band X for the Archive?**

You can check on the status of a band relative to the Archive on the [Trade-Friendly Band Information](#) page. We have 3 categories:

*May be Archived-* Band sections have been activated by Archive admins. Shows can be hosted here to the extent permitted by the band. Click on the band name and then their Notes link to see what [limits](#) they may have placed on taping, trading or archiving.

*Pending-* When a patron adds a fresh entry for an an additional trade-friendly band, the new band section is placed in the Pending category, with default status "Not contacted" in its Notes. Admins will update the contact status based on information that people send to etree at archive dot org.

*Opted Out-* Some bands that may be otherwise trade-friendly may have explicitly said, "No, thanks" to our project. We respect their wishes. We still keep notes of their taping/trading policies for reference.

If there is no listing for a band here, maybe they are not trade-friendly, or no one has thought to create a pending section for them yet. In the latter case, chances are no one has tried contacting the band yet (or if a person has tried, he hasn't told us about it yet (email etree at archive dot org)).

Bands, see other relevant FAQs [here](#) and [here](#). Patrons, see more about how you can help [here](#).

**I'm an artist who would like to be included in the Archive, what do I need to do?**

We'd love to have you! Just write to us at etree at archive dot org in English giving some kind of permission for us to archive your shows for public download and noncommercial, royalty-free circulation. It does not need to be a formally worded declaration, and can come from anyone you feel has the "say-so." We just need to be clear on how you feel about the project. We will put relevant quotes in our [Band Information](#) section, along with a link to your official website.

**make corrections to shows?**

If you happen to make your own [Band Information](#) section, it is still necessary to email us in order to activate the section. We want to be sure that the desired listing really is coming from you (more discussion [here](#)).

**What file formats are accepted for contributions to the Live Music collection here?**

You can give as much or as little scope for archiving as you like. Some bands place [limits](#) on what can be hosted, and we can accomodate those. Archive Curators, volunteer fans who have proven to be in line with the spirit of this archive, will attempt to screen contributions for OK'ed material only.

**I like adding concerts. Do you have a preference on the way I put in information?**

At the same time you give the go-ahead, feel free to pass along any notes or policy links on your general taping/trading stance as well. You don't need to have a formal written or posted policy before inclusion, but we'd like to know how you feel about the topic.

**Good FTP clients for downloading music**

Besides fans' sending their copies of your shows, you can also [prepare](#) and [upload](#) your own live recordings to the Archive, if you like. In fact, if you'd like to limit your material to selected contributions from you only, please just let us know.

If you have any questions about the project, please ask us anytime at etree at archive dot org.

**Can I upload concert videos?**

**What's the deal with magic number errors?**

At this time, video uploads are not being accepted, namely because most of the bands archived prohibit the video taping of their shows. Moreover, unlike audio, where we actually have a shot at archiving the vast majority of any given band's live concerts (in very high quality format), video is scarce and, unless made by the artist (in which case, it's typically for commercial purposes), is not of particularly good quality.

**Do you provide an RSS feed of new updates to the LMA?**

**The progress of my upload says 'File metadata XML invalid. Waiting for user to correct.' How can I fix this?**

**What does the "Transferred by" field mean?**

This is typically caused by illegal symbols being used somewhere in the information that was put into one of the forms submitted with the show (either the import form or "File Options"). Double check that the only characters being used are those visible on a standard 104 key keyboard. More information and a few examples are [here](#).

**Why don't I get an email when my uploads fail MD5 checksums?**

If you have trouble finding the cause, please post to the forum for help. An admin will have to resubmit the recording for another try, so please send an email including a link to the recording to etree AT archive DOT org if you believe you have cleared the issue.

**How do I upload a show?**

**How can I get iTunes to create a new playlist when I stream MP3s?**

Be sure that you are logged in as an Internet Archive member, then click [here](#). The directories and files you upload should be named in accordance with etree.org standards, which can be found [here](#). Additionally, to facilitate the importing of shows, name the top directory like this: bbyyyy-mm-dd.source.shnf  
Each show must be in its own, named directory in order to be seen by the importing system.

**How to play OGG files?**

[Special Admin Note for uploads containing a number in the band abbreviation prefix: In these cases only, please add a dash between the prefix and date in the directory name (foo4tet-2002-02-02.shnf) so the import software will work. Usually, directory names must not have the dash (footet2002-02-02.shnf) to be imported. Numbers in the abbreviation are special cases.]

**What is the Laszlo Flash widget?**

**What are the**

**I have more audio questions...who do I ask?**

**options for downloading a full recording?**

Feel free to email etree at archive dot org with any questions, and we'll do our best to post the answers here as soon as possible. Also, the [message board](#) is a great resource; with so many kind, knowledgeable folks out there, you can often get a speedy answer to your question.

**What are the options for streaming a full recording?**

**I have a different source for a show that is already in the archive, should I upload it anyway?**

**What are the P2P Options links?**

Yes! In keeping with the nature of this Archive, it is appropriate for multiple sources of the same show to be available for download. When you upload the new source, be sure to name the source in the show's top level folder to avoid confusion. Some bands do place [limits](#) on the types of sources allowed (such as soundboard recordings), so please [check the policy](#) for any given band.

**My in-progress upload says 'No metadata describing files found. Waiting for user to enter metadata' - what do I do?**

**How can I help get bands into the Live Music Archive?**

If you know of a [trade-friendly](#) live-performing band that is a good candidate for the Archive, you can initiate contact. Some tips and letter templates can be found [here](#). When you write, make it clear you are asking about the Live Music Archive at archive.org. Don't just ask about their general taping/trading stance. We want bands to know what's up.

**I'm having trouble with a 'blank'/corrupted ZIP file. What do I do?**

Next, follow up with a message to etree at archive dot org. Mention when you tried to contact the band and what contact point you used. These are important in order to update our contact records. You can create a new "pending" section for the band on the [Band Information](#) page if one isn't listed there yet. Admins will update the contact status in that section based on the message you send us.

**When I try to import my upload, I am getting the error message 'This directory or files contained within the directory have illegal characters in the name' What does this mean?**

If you receive a reply from the band, positive or negative, send a complete copy of the email, complete with its sender's address, to etree at archive dot org. It's a good idea to send a copy of what you asked them as well (if not quoted in the reply), since it will give context to the answer. We need to have full info in hand in order to set up the band appropriately in the Archive, and we may need to contact them for followup questions.

If you are hesitant to make contact yourself, you can mention the band to Archive admins (send email to etree at archive dot org) and they can try a contact as time permits. To help out, first add the band to the [Trade-Friendly Band Information](#) page if it is not listed already.

**Can I upload live recordings that were broadcast on XM Radio or Sirius Satellite Radio?**

**When I download concerts, I constantly get disconnected before the download completes. What can I do to fix this?**

If you are downloading large files from the collection with your Internet Browser and experience trouble maintaining a reliable connection to our servers, we recommend that you use FTP instead (File Transfer Protocol). Almost all FTP clients will allow your download to resume if the connection get broken. In addition, many will allow you to set up a queue of files that will automatically reconnect and resume when it notices that the transfer has stopped.

**The Grateful Dead is here, when will we see Jerry Garcia Band recordings?**

For a list of recommended free FTP clients, see [this FAQ](#).

**What's the deal with WAV MD5 files?**

MD5 checksums files are not exclusive to SHN files, in fact, an MD5 checksum can be used to ensure the accuracy of any data file (e.g. .doc, .mp3, .mpeg). Some seeders produce MD5 checksums for their WAV files, as well as the SHN files. This is just an extra level of protection to ensure exact copies of the original WAV files are being burned from

**How do I download the**

**files? My browser just starts playing the file when I click the links, I'd like to save them for later.**

**Regarding removing the lossy files ... I edited my show, checked the box to remove them and clicked update. Now when I click update again, the box is still not checked. Why?**

**Can I begin uploading Grateful Dead to the Collection?**

**The upload instructions require a 'FLAC Fingerprint' file with my recording - how can I create this?**

**I've got a great 'filler' for the recording I am about to upload to the collection - should I include it?**

**Where can I find recordings by [taper-friendly band] who's not here on archive.org?**

the SHN files. Checking a WAV file with a MD5 checksum is no different than checking a SHN file. If you use mkwACT, you can just right click on the wav MD5 and choose "verify."

**I just uploaded a directory that contained WAV MD5 checksums, is that OK?**

The WAV MD5 checksums are ignored by our robot and will not cause problems for your recording.

**My failure email is indicating that the text file failed. What can I do?**

Unlike FLAC or SHN, text files do not translate identically from 1 platform to another. Since the archive.org servers run Unix, text files created on other Operating Systems will fail their MD5check. We recommend uploaders remove any text files from their MD5's if they are having this problem.

**When I try to connect to a server via FTP, I get the error "connection timeout." How can I fix this?**

This error is caused by a setting in your FTP client, that limits the amount of time your FTP client will wait for a server to respond. In order to fix this problem, increase the "server timeout" setting; a setting of 180 seconds should be enough time to connect to the archive.org servers. If you use SmartFTP, the "server timeout" setting can be found in Tools > Settings > Connections.

**Can bands place restrictions on material to be archived?**

Yes. Each band can tailor the extent of their permission to the Archive. We quote the band's wishes in their section of the [Band Information](#) page. [Here are some examples](#) of special restrictions bands have requested.

We have a contribution system set up to accomodate individual bands' requirements. During the upload process, contributors are urged to double check the band's policy notes at different stages. Archive Curators, volunteer fans who have proven to be in line with the spirit of this archive, will attempt to screen contributions for OK'ed material only. In addition, access to a particular item can be removed if it becomes restricted later (for example, a date newly chosen for commercial release must be removed under some band's policies).

Bands, please contact us at [etree@archive.org](mailto:etree@archive.org) anytime to let us know how we can work with you to make things happen.

**I just uploaded a show and all the files fail the MD5 check, what's the deal?**

Check to make sure the FTP program you used to upload the files is set to "binary" mode. If you try to upload .shn or .flac files in "ASCII" mode the files will fail the MD5 check. ASCII is the standard format for encoding plain text files (actually a subset of binary), while binary is used to encode almost all other types of files. More information on binary vs. ASCII can be found [here](#).

If this does not solve the problem, be sure that all the file names in the MD5 file match the .shn file names. Be aware that the UNIX system the Internet Archive runs on is case-sensitive.

If you upload FLAC filesets to the LMA, please follow the [naming standards](#) to help the checking program here. Directories should be named with .flac16 or .flac24 suffix, not .flac. Otherwise, the program will report failures.

**Where have all the Dave Matthews Band concerts gone? Will they be back?**

At the request of the band's management and as a result of the band's recent policy change, Dave Matthews Band concerts (as well as Dave Matthews solo concerts and Dave and Tim shows) have been removed from the Internet Archive. We're very sorry about this unfortunate turn of events but feel like it is important to honor the wishes of the band and its management.

For more information and discussion see this post:  
<http://www.archive.org/iathreads/post-view.php?id=3670>

**Why is there no Phish? What about Widespread Panic?**

Phish has decided not to participate in the Archive at this point in time. Their official response can be viewed [here](#).

Similarly, Widespread Panic has opted out of the project for the time being. They were last contacted on 11/9/2004. Their response can be seen [here](#).

**I used to use a download manager and now it stopped working. What's the deal?**

Download managers increase your download speed by connecting to the server multiple times. Doing this does not significantly increase download speeds but dramatically hurts the performance of the server. If you wish to use queue to download from the HTTP servers, be sure you set your download program to only use one connection at a time.

**How do I help make corrections to shows?**

Sometimes people make typos or other mistakes on uploads, or leave gaps in info that can be filled in later. You can help supply good information for archived items. Here is the current best method to submit corrections:

If you uploaded the show, you can make the changes to the details page yourself. Make sure you are logged in as the user who uploaded the show and go to the details page of the show you are trying edit. Click on the "edit" link next to the band name at the top of the details page and you will be able to edit the show details including venue, location, source, setlist, etc. Be aware that editing these field will only change the show details of the Archive's database. If you need to make changes to the text file, please follow the steps below and contact an archive administrator.

If you did not upload the show, please click the 'Report Error' button and state concisely and precisely what the problem with that particular show is (If the problem is a missing setlist, please see this [FAQ](#)). If there are one or more missing or broken files that you can provide, please re-upload and re-import the entire show under a new directory name, and then hit 'Report Error' for the old, broken show, asking for that show to be removed.

**What file formats are accepted for contributions to the Live Music collection here?**

Currently, the Live Music Archive will only accept audio files in 2 formats: Shorten (.shn) and FLAC (.flac). Please Note that MKW files (.mkw) are \*NOT\* an acceptable file format for your contributions because they lack cross-platform compatibility (Mac users are unable to play or decode MKW files)

In addition, please do not upload the lossy files (MP3 or OGG) next to your FLAC or SHN format files - the Archive creates those files automatically, provided that the contributor agrees to having them available. This ensures that all the files here have uniform quality



options selected.

Please follow Etree.org's [Seeding Guidelines](#) when preparing your contributions for addition to the collection. Pay particular attention to the [Naming Standards](#) section. If your contribution does not follow the Naming Standards they set forth, it will be frozen before becoming available to the public and you will be contacted to fix the filenames.

#### **I like adding concerts. Do you have a preference on the way I put in information?**

First of all - thank you so much for contributing to the Archive. Yes, here are some guidelines that will help us maintain good records for each concert.

- Do not include HTML in the source and lineage fields.
- Do not repeat information in the notes fields (such as source information, or number of discs). Only include information in the notes fields that is not already in any other field.
- If at all possible, keep absolutely nothing but song names in the setlist (even things like disc splits, set splits, etc. should not be in this field). If possible, putting all song names on one line, separated by commas is wonderful.
- Do not fill in unknown field with questions marks or N/A - just leave them blank. The exception to this guideline is the setlist and source fields (which are mandatory) - in the event that this information is not known, simply write "unknown".

Once again, thank you so much!

#### **Good FTP clients for downloading music**

While HTTP is more popular, some users find their downloads are much more stable with FTP. Here are a few FTP clients that users have found to work well:

##### For Windows Users

- [Filezilla](#) (support open source!)
- [SmartFTP](#)
- [FTP Commander](#)

##### For Mac Users

- [Cyberduck](#) (support open source!)
- [Transmit](#)
- [Fetch](#)
- [Interarchy](#)

#### **What's the deal with magic number errors?**

If you get a magic number error when listening to or decoding a SHN file, the SHN file is most likely corrupt. First, make sure the SHN file passes MD5 verification; if it does not, redownload the file. If the file passes MD5 verification and you are still getting the magic number error, leave an error report via the show details page noting the magic number error and which track the error occurs on. Hopefully others who have downloaded the show will confirm or deny the error. If the error occurs for all downloaders, the seeder will be contacted to provide a new, uncorrupted track. Please note that there is nothing the Internet Archive administrators can do about a magic number error, because the only solution to the error is re-encoding the SHN file from the original WAV file.

**Do you provide an RSS feed of new updates to the LMA?**

Indeed! The URL of the feed is <http://www.archive.org/services/collection-rss.php?mediatype=etree&collection=etree> You can plug this into a front end like AmphetaDesk (available at: <http://www.amphetadesk.com>)

**What does the "Transferred by" field mean?**

This field indicates the person who did the original DAT/MD/Cassette to WAV conversion. Also, note that in the case of recordings made directly to laptops there is no transfer.

**Why don't I get an email when my uploads fail MD5 checksums?**

The system currently only sends emails when MD5 files are included. This means that, if you're uploading FLAC files, you still need to generate and include an MD5 file if you want to receive informational emails about the failures.

A recommended tool for creating these files is [MD5summer](#). Please note that before uploading the MD5 created with this tool you should open the MD5 in a text editor and remove the top 3 lines so the first signature is now flush with the top of the file.

**How can I get iTunes to create a new playlist when I stream MP3s?**

As an iTunes user, you might have noticed that iTunes loads the Archive's streaming MP3s (M3U files) into your library, and subsequently the files get shuffled and are out of order. We have come up with a solution to this problem.

Step by step instructions:

- Download this [AppleScript application](#).
- Copy the m3uPlayer application to a permanent location
- Choose some recording in the Archive to stream. This will cause an M3U to download to your default download folder (typically your desktop).
- Click on the downloaded M3U file, hit option-I (or option-click and select Get Info). Change "open with" from iTunes to m3uPlayer (locate it wherever you saved it)
- Click change all so that all future M3U files will open this way

That's it! If you have trouble, post a message to this [forum](#)

Thanks to <http://www.balnaves.com/archives/000092.php> for the code, instructions, and inspiration

**How to play OGG files?**

On the mac, there is a free component to ogg-ify itunes. Also vlc plays it. <http://www.macosxhints.com/article.php?story=20020424233612407> Other info to follow.

**What is the Laszlo Flash widget?**

The Laszlo Flash widget is a program which can be embedded in a web page to play MP3 files. It requires Macromedia Flash.

Currently the widget does not work in IE on the Macintosh.

**What are the options for downloading a full recording?**

**Lossless:** A ZIP file containing Shorten files or Flac files. Unlike formats like MP3, lossless formats are true to the original - there is no degradation in quality.

**Hi-Fi:** A ZIP file containing MP3 files encoded with a variable bit rate to deliver high quality at roughly 160kilobits per second.

**Lo-Fi:** A ZIP file containing MP3 files encoded at a constant bit rate of 64 kilobits per second. These files are ideal for users with slower Internet connections.

**FTP:** Using an FTP client you can log in to the Archive's servers and download all of the files at once.

**What are the options for streaming a full recording?**

**Hi-Fi:** An MP3 playlist, readable by most players, that has the addresses of MP3 files encoded with a variable bit rate.

**Lo-Fi:** An MP3 playlist, readable by most players, that has the addresses of MP3 files encoded with at a constant bit rate of 64 kilobits per second. These files are ideal for users with slower Internet connections.

**What are the P2P Options links?**

The P2P, or peer to peer, option takes advantage of a technology called "magnet links" which distributes the file and may speed up your download. If you have a peer to peer client (such as Shareaza, Kazaa, Gnutella, LimeWire, Morpheus, Bearshare, Xolox, etc.) installed that is configured to handle Magnet links (most do by default), clicking on one of the links under the "Download via P2P" option will automatically launch your P2P client and download the appropriate file. Internet Archive uses the power of peer to peer and magnet links to more efficiently and economically distribute files with the full approval and permission of the artists who created the files.

You generally have three options for downloading, depending on the quality you want and the speed of your connection. The higher the quality - the bigger the file - the longer the download time.

**Lossless:** A ZIP file containing Shorten files or Flac files. Unlike formats like MP3, lossless formats are true to the original - there is no degradation in quality.

**Hi-Fi:** A ZIP file containing MP3 files encoded with a variable bit rate to deliver high quality at roughly 160kilobits per second.

**Lo-Fi:** A ZIP file containing MP3 files encoded at a constant bit rate of 64 kilobits per second. These files are ideal for users with slower Internet connections.

**My in-progress upload says ' No metadata describing files found. Waiting for user to enter metadata' - what do I do?**

There are 2 XML files that get created during the import of any recording in the collection:

showfolder\_meta.xml  
showfolder\_files.xml

The first file gets created when you submit the import form to the collection. If that file does not exist, you can create it by editing the details page and clicking Update.

The second file gets created by filling out File Options. Just click the link on the left side of the details page and fill out the form as accurately as you can.

If either of these files are missing, your Contribution may give you this message. Please note that once the files get created, it takes 5-10 minutes before the system notices them and moves on to the next stage.

#### **I'm having trouble with a 'blank'/corrupted ZIP file. What do I do?**

There are a variety of problems that may be causing this. Here are a couple of the most common. If you have a Mac running OS X, the default unzip utility (Stuffit) does not deal well with those Archive ZIP files that are 'compressed on the fly'. You may see an empty directory - if so, then try downloading [Zip Tools for Mac OS X](#) and using the drag and drop software within that to unzip your download. [Make sure you save your download to your desktop before trying things on it.] If you're having any trouble with downloads timing out or being incomplete, especially on Windows, then you may be able to use download managers such as [GetRight](#). These will restart your download if it fails. However, some 'ZIP on the fly' downloads don't play well with download managers. If you find that to be the case, the safest thing to do is to download each track individually in a download manager, or use FTP to log in.

#### **When I try to import my upload, I am getting the error message 'This directory or files contained within the directory have illegal characters in the name' What does this mean?**

The folder or files that you sent to the upload server have characters in the name that cause problems with the system - so we have designated them "illegal". This includes the following characters in the name:

\*(){}[]/\\$%#@#^&|<>'~`!?

In addition, files and folders may not have spaces in their names.

You will need to remove any of these illegal characters in order for the system to accept your contribution.

#### **Can I upload live recordings that were broadcast on XM Radio or Sirius Satellite Radio?**

At this point in time, Archive.org cannot host recordings that were broadcast over either of these services. Subscribers have informed us that they were required to sign a "Terms of Use" document that forbids the recording/hosting/rebroadcasting of any material received from these services. Until we hear otherwise, these recordings cannot be hosted here.

#### **The Grateful Dead is here, when will we see Jerry Garcia Band recordings?**

The taping policy of the Grateful Dead does not extend to recordings of Jerry Garcia Band. Jerry's solo work is controlled by his estate. Representatives have said No to the idea of hosting shows in the Live Music Archive.

#### **How do I download the files? My browser just starts playing the file when I click the links, I'd like to save them for later.**

To download the files on a PC, right click the link to the file, and select "Save Target As". On the Macintosh, hold the button down while the mouse is over the link, and when the menu comes up, select "Save Target As".

**Regarding removing the lossy files ... I edited my show, checked the box to remove them and clicked update. Now when I click update again, the box is still not checked. Why?**

It takes 2-10 minutes for your checking of that box to 'stick' ... see this discussion board post: <http://www.archive.org/iathreads/post-view.php?id=22816> for an explanation of why.

**Can I begin uploading Grateful Dead to the Collection?**

At this time, the Grateful Dead section of the collection is not open to public uploads. This status will be lifted when the **GDIAP** (Grateful Dead Internet Archive Project) has completed importing all of the recordings they have access to. There will be an announcement on the discussion board and this FAQ will be removed when we open the doors for fans to begin filling in the gaps.

**The upload instructions require a 'FLAC Fingerprint' file with my recording - how can I create this?**

In Windows:

1. Open FLAC Frontend
2. Drag all of the FLAC files of your recording into Flac Frontend window. (you can also use the "add" button to do this)
3. Click the "Fingerprint" button.
4. Save the fingerprint file with a name like this: bandYYYY-MM-DD.ffp

**I've got a great 'filler' for the recording I am about to upload to the collection - should I include it?**

A 'filler' is music from a different performance in addition to the main recording, typically used to fill up extra space on a CD. Sometimes the filler is a different artist, other times it is the same artist, but a different show and date.

While this is convenient for burning full CD's, it is not appropriate to include fillers on recordings here in the collection since they get filed under the artist and date of main performance. Please only include the performance for the artist and date you are importing. Fillers should be filed under their own entries elsewhere in the collection.

**Where can I find recordings by [taper-friendly band] who's not here on archive.org?**

If the artist is ok with Internet trading, you may be able to find recordings on <http://bt.etree.org> or <http://www.furthurnet.net> - otherwise (or also), check <http://db.etree.org> to find people who have copies of shows and may be willing to trade. Lastly, you can check out a band's own fan forums and mailing lists. Good luck!

#### Questions

**What's the significance of the Archive's collections?**

#### The Internet Archive

**What's the significance of the Archive's collections?**

Societies have always placed importance on preserving their culture and heritage. But

**What is the nonprofit status of the Internet Archive? Where does its funding come from?**

much early 20th-century media -- television and radio, for example -- was not saved. The Library of Alexandria -- an ancient center of learning containing a copy of every book in the world -- disappeared when it was burned to the ground.

**What is the nonprofit status of the Internet Archive? Where does its funding come from?**

**Does the Archive issue grants?**

The Internet Archive is a 501(c)(3) public nonprofit organization. It receives in-kind and financial donations from Alexa Internet, the Kahle/Austin Foundation, and Quantum Corporation

**How do I contact the Internet Archive?**

**Does the Archive issue grants?**

No; although we promote the development of other Internet libraries through colloquia, and other means, the Archive is not a grant-making organization.

**How do I contact the Internet Archive?**

General questions about the Internet Archive should be addressed to info at archive dot org. For technical assistance and information please see the FAQs and search the forums.

**What is the file layout for items?**

**What is the file layout for items?**

```
=====
== For web crawl files (ARC format)
Containing dir of item:
/[drive]/items/[identifier]
user.group ==> root.root
permissions ==> 0555 (ugo+rx, ugo-w)

File in item:
/[drive]/items/[identifier]/[file]
user.group ==> web.web
permissions ==> 0440 (ug+r, o-r, ugo-wx)
```

```
=====
== For all other items and files
Containing dir of item:
/[drive]/items/[identifier]
user.group ==> root.root
permissions ==> 0555 (ugo+rx, ugo-w)

File in item:
/[drive]/items/[identifier]/[file]
user.group ==> root.root
permissions ==> ugo+r, ugo-w
```

**Questions**

**What software can play the downloaded movies?**

**Downloading and Playing Movies**

**What software can play the downloaded movies?**

For Windows:  
 MPEG1 (VCD) most players;  
 MPEG2 (DVD) freeware VLC, shareware player from <http://www.elecard.com>, or for-pay quicktime6 plugin: <http://www.apple.com/quicktime/products/mpeg2playback/> ;  
 MPEG4 quicktime6 from [www.apple.com](http://www.apple.com)

**What other software and**

**equipment can I use?****Why does my computer hang or give me errors when I try to download or play a movie?****Can I download movies via FTP?****Why do I get errors when I try to play a movie?****Can I use these movies in FinalCutPro -- in the Quicktime format?****Sometimes when I play a movie, the video is choppy or very pixelated. Why is that?****Why does this site only offer such high-resolution copies that can't be easily played by everyone?****How can I search for movies?****How did you digitize the films?****An article on re-coding Prelinger Archive films to SVCD so you can watch them on your DVD player.****Where can I find more**

For Mac OSX and 9:

MPEG1 (VCD) most players;

MPEG2 (DVD) freeware VLC ( <http://www.videolan.org/> ) the for-pay quicktime6 add-on (see <http://www.apple.com/quicktime/products/mpeg2playback/> ).

MPEG-4 Quicktime6.

some mac users have written to us suggesting MPlayer (OS X), BBDEMUX, and MPEG2DECX -- free on [www.versiontracker.com](http://www.versiontracker.com).

Please contact us at info at archive dot org if you have information about players.

**What other software and equipment can I use?**

You can try any of various players available for downloading. In addition, for better performance, you can add decoder board hardware to your computer.

PLAYERS: Try the evaluations of [players](http://coolstf.com) at coolstf.com. Unfortunately, because computers can be set up in so many different ways and because different standards exist for playing video, finding a player that will work is a hit-and-miss process. If you have trouble playing the movies, try another player, post your question on our discussion list ([moviearchive-subscribe@yahoogroups.com](mailto:moviearchive-subscribe@yahoogroups.com)), or write to us at info at archive dot org.

Besides freeware VLC ( <http://www.videolan.org/> ) and Quicktime, see above for other Macintosh players. See <http://www.apple.com/quicktime/> for the free QT6 player for MPEG4 and the for-pay quicktime6 add-on for MPEG2 (DVD). We will update this page as players become available. Please contact us at info at archive dot org if you have information about Macintosh-compatible players or decoder boards.

HARDWARE: Using a decoder board shifts all the responsibility for decoding the video into hardware and lets you watch full-screen, full-motion video on just about any PC running Windows. Most decoder boards also include a video-out jack so that you can watch the output on a TV monitor or even record a film directly to a VCR. The Archive can't take responsibility for recommending any hardware solutions, but we've been happy with the [Sigma Designs RealMagic Netstream 2000](#) card (for Windows machines).

At present, we know of no hardware solutions for the Macintosh. Please contact us at info at archive dot org if you have information about hardware for that platform.

**Why does my computer hang or give me errors when I try to download or play a movie?**

1. There is heavy traffic to our site. If you experience a delay, please try again later or at a different time of day.
2. You're behind a firewall and the firewall software is attempting to modify incoming bits. Contact your network or firewall administrator (to test, try downloading from outside the firewall first).
3. Your Internet connection went down or timed out. Check with your ISP or network administrator to see if there's a special policy about keeping a connection live.
4. If your browser seems to hang after a "100% downloaded" message, check to see that you have sufficient hard-disk and TMP disk space. Rebooting the system sometimes helps.

**information on how to play movies on the macOS?**

**Where can i find more information on how to play movies on other operating systems?**

**Is there a discussion list for technical issues?**

**How can I use the MPEG2 files to make my own movie?**

**What about streaming the movies?**

**What is an editable file?**

**What is the "EU" link?**

**How do I make DVD's from Internet Archive movies?**

If you still have trouble, post your question on our discussion list ([moviearchive-subscribe@yahoogroups.com](mailto:moviearchive-subscribe@yahoogroups.com)) or write to us at [info at archive dot org](mailto:info@archive.org).

**Can I download movies via FTP?**

Yes — via anonymous FTP.

On the details page for a film, look for the FTP link next to "all files" on the left side of the page. You can then FTP to the server indicated and navigate to the directory and download the files you want.

**Why do I get errors when I try to play a movie?**

1. You are trying to play an MPEG-2 file on a platform other than Windows or Linux. At present, you need the freeware VLC ( <http://www.videolan.org> ) or the for-pay quicktime6 add-on to play MPEG-2 files on the Macintosh. We will update this page as players become available. Please contact us at [info at archive dot org](mailto:info@archive.org) if you have information about players that work on platforms other than Windows.

2. Your player tried to stream the movie. (You may get a display of odd-looking text in the browser involving "application/octet-stream.") Try downloading the file again, but right-click the link to save the file to disk so that the player won't try to stream it. Our files will not stream.

3. Some conflict exists between your computer's configuration and the player you're using. Unfortunately, because PCs can be set up in so many different ways and because different standards exist for playing video, finding a player that will work is a hit-and-miss process. Try Rod Hewitt's [evaluations](#) of a number of players.

If you still have trouble, post your question on our discussion list ([moviearchive-subscribe@yahoogroups.com](mailto:moviearchive-subscribe@yahoogroups.com)) or write to us at [info at archive dot org](mailto:info@archive.org).

**Can I use these movies in FinalCutPro -- in the Quicktime format?**

You can Re-encode Mpeg2 movies to quicktime for FinalCut Pro using Cleaner5.0.2 using the following settings. There is no de-interlacing, so you don't lose anything. The files increase in size 10 fold, so make sure you have enough HD space. This procedure gives you quicktime movies suitable for use with final cut.

Cleaner 5 -- if you don't have 5.0.2, you can download 0.2 from the [terran.com](http://terran.com) site.

- output > quicktime, .mov
- tracks > process everything
- image > image size constrain to 720\*480, display size normal, do not deinterlace, field dominance-SHIFT DOWN
- encode > apple DV-ntsc codec, millions of colors, spatial quality 100%, frame rate, same as source
- Audio > we're still not sure about which is best. start with mono, 48kb, experiment.

Some have had good results with their decoder cards. compare a few films done both ways on a good monitor with scopes and see which method is best.

If you still have trouble, post your question on our discussion list ([moviearchive-subscribe@yahoogroups.com](mailto:moviearchive-subscribe@yahoogroups.com)) or write to us at [info at archive dot org](mailto:info@archive.org).

**Sometimes when I play a movie, the video is choppy or very pixelated. Why is that?**



When we encode the video in MPEG-4, we first reduce its size to 320 x 240 — a quarter of the resolution of NTSC video. We then translate it at 350 kbps, which is really borderline for that resolution. You see errors occasionally because there simply isn't enough bandwidth available, so the MPEG-4 encoder either drops frames — resulting in jerky or choppy motion — or drops macro blocks — resulting in blurred or pixelated video. That is the price we pay for the small file size — 80 MB for a 1/2-hour clip is really very small in the digital video world.

**Why does this site only offer such high-resolution copies that can't be easily played by everyone?**

MPEG-2, a widely accepted standard for video playback, is a full-screen, full-motion compressed video format, most familiar to consumers as the format underlying the digital video disc (DVD) and digital satellite television (DBS). The image quality of MPEG-2 encoded files is far superior to files encoded in other formats, especially low-bandwidth streaming video.

The Archive's goal is to make high-quality video copies of the movies available to everyone. Unlike the thumbnail (less than full-screen, full-motion) quality offered by many sites, whose movies are usually subject to many rights restrictions, our video files can actually be downloaded, recorded to videotape, and displayed on TVs or monitors or even projected. We have sought to prove that the Internet can be a delivery medium for high-quality video without payment or restrictions. The high quality of the video files we offer makes them too large to stream, but technology marches on and this may be possible within the next few years.

**How can I search for movies?**

You can search from the navigation bar on any page in the [Moving Images](#) section of the site. You can also perform a more sophisticated search from the [advanced search](#) page.

**How did you digitize the films?**

Almost all the films in the Internet Moving Images Archive are held (by [Prelinger Archives](#)) in original film form (35mm, 16mm, 8mm, Super 8mm, and various obsolete formats like 28mm and 9.5mm). Films were first transferred to Betacam SP videotape, a widely used analog broadcast video standard, on telecine machines manufactured by Rank Cintel or Bosch. The film-to-tape transfer process is not a real-time process: It requires inspection of the film, repair of any physical damage, and supervision by a skilled operator who manipulates color, contrast, speed, and video controls.

The videotape masters created in the film-to-tape transfer suite were then digitized at Prelinger Archives in New York City using an encoding workstation built by [Rod Hewitt](#). The workstation is a 550 MHz PC with a [FutureTel](#) NS320 MPEG encoder card. Custom software, also written by Rod Hewitt, drove the Betacam SP playback deck and managed the encoding process. The files were uploaded to hard disk through the courtesy of [Flycode, Inc.](#)

The files were encoded at constant bitrates ranging from 2.75 Mbps to 3.5 Mbps. Most were encoded at 480 x 480 pixels (2/3 D1) or 368 x 480 (roughly 1/2 D1). The encoder drops horizontal pixels during the digitizing process, which during decoding are interpolated by the decoder to produce a 720 x 480 picture. (Rod Hewitt's site [Coolstf](#) shows examples of an image [before](#) and [after](#) this process.) Picture quality is equal to or better than most direct broadcast satellite television. Audio was encoded at MPEG-1 Level 2, generally at 112 kbps. Both the MPEG-2 and MPEG-4 movies have mono audio tracks.

To convert the MPEG-2 video to MPEG-4, we used a program called Flask MPEG. This is an MPEG-1/2 to AVI conversion tool that reads the source MPEG-2 and outputs an AVI file containing the video in MPEG-4 format and audio in uncompressed PCM format. We then use a program called Virtual Dub that recompresses the audio using the MPEG-1 Level 3 (MP3) format. This process is automated by the software that runs the system.

**An article on re-coding Prelinger Archive films to SVCD so you can watch them on your DVD player.**

See <http://www.moviebone.com/>

**Where can i find more information on how to play movies on the macOS?**

See [above](#)

**Where can i find more information on how to play movies on other operating systems?**

For more details, troubleshooting, and how to play movies on other operating systems, see this [how to](#) page.

**Is there a discussion list for technical issues?**

Yes — our list is about both technical issues and movie content. You can subscribe at [moviearchive-subscribe@yahoogroups.com](mailto:moviearchive-subscribe@yahoogroups.com).

**How can I use the MPEG2 files to make my own movie?**

This has been challenging in the past, but we are told that Final Cut Pro on Mac OS-X 10.2 (jaguar) will import the MPEG2 file with the optional MPEG2 plugin module ( <http://www.apple.com/quicktime/products/mpeg2playback/> ) Please send a note to [moviearchive@yahoogroups.com](mailto:moviearchive@yahoogroups.com) if it does not.

**What about streaming the movies?**

You can watch the movies without downloading using RealPlayer from Real Networks ([www.real.com](http://www.real.com)). We support two bitrates: 32Kbps-192Kbps for modem and ISDN users plus 256Kbps-450Kbps for DSL and cable-modem users.

To stream MPEG4 files you will need to use [QuickTime](#).

**What is an editable file?**

An editable file is a file which can be downloaded and used in an editing program. The MPEG-4 are the highest bitrate versions we could do with the linux mpeg-2 to mpeg-4 conversion tools we use. These files can be read directly into FinalCut-Pro from Apple, and can be converted to mov using Quicktime-pro and read directly into iMovie from Apple.

**What is the "EU" link?**

These are links to download files from a mirror in Europe. These are often very fast.

**How do I make DVD's from Internet Archive movies?**

The following was posted in the Internet Archive forums. You can view the entire thread here: <http://www.archive.org/iathreads/post-view.php?id=26467>. If you have further information to add, please [email us](#).

Excellent resource websites for DVD creation and video file format conversion:

<http://www.doom9.net>  
<http://www.videohelp.com>

Before we get started, you should know that some DVD players will actually play MPEG-2 files without having to go through all the hassles listed below. You just burn the MPEG-2 or MPEG-1 file to a CD-R or DVD-R and the DVD player will automatically know how to play it. I picked up such a DVD player at a local department store for less than \$50. Here is link to a list of DVD players will play MPEG-2 files:  
<http://www.videohelp.com/dvdplayers.php?DVDname=&Search=Search&mpegiso=1&dvdmpegiso=1>

Also, you really shouldn't have to do lots of converting to get these files on a DVD. For example, converting the files to a Quicktime DV stream and then back to an MPEG-based VOB uses a lot of time and degrades the quality of the video. Ideally, the software you use should know how to handle an MPEG-2 file without having to recompress the file.

There are a couple of ways to make a DVD from the MPEG-2 files that are available on the Internet Archive -depending on what software you have available. Here are the basic steps:

1) Download the MPEG-2 file. This will be the best quality video file since it has the least compression and has full resolution (like 720 x 480, 704 x 480 or 352 x 480). Consequently, this file will be big - usually over a couple of gigabytes (GB) in size - and will take several hours to download. I recommend a fast internet connection (DSL, Cable or faster) and software that will resume downloading if the process is interrupted.

2) Create the accompanying DVD files. To make a DVD from MPEG-2, you'll need a program that will make the appropriate files needed by a DVD player to properly play a disc. There are a few that I have worked with before listed below. But first let me explain a bit about the DVD burning process.

If you ever looked at a DVD in a computer, you'll see a VIDEO\_TS folder. In that folder, you'll see a bunch of VOB, IFO and BUP files. In general, the VOB (Video Object) files contain the video and audio streams and menu graphics. The IFO (InFOrmational) files contain navigational and information about the streams in VOB files. BUP (BackUP) files are backups of the IFO files. So, in order to make a DVD, you'll need a program that converts the MPEG-2 file into appropriate VOB, IFO and BUP files. Almost all DVD authoring programs will do this, but some have hurdles that have to be confronted. For instance, some programs require that you demux (separate the video and audio streams into two separate files) the MPEG-2 file before you import it into the program. There are many free utilities that will do that (do a Google search for "demux MPEG-2"). Another hurdle is that some DVD authoring programs are particular about the type of audio stream encoding they will handle. We tried to pick the most universally used encoding - MPEG-1 Layer 2. Some programs might want you to use AC3 or PCM. If your software requires this, there are utilities that will do the converting. Since there are many different DVD authoring programs out there, I won't describe them in this document. I hope others will post their step-by-step instructions for using the software.

3) Burn the files to recordable DVD media. Of course, this means that your computer will have to have a DVD burner, appropriate media (DVD-R, DVD+R, etc.), and software that will burn the files to the drive. The software doesn't need to be a DVD authoring package (like MyDVD, DVDit, DVD Studio Pro, iDVD, etc.), it just needs to copy the files from your hard drive to the DVD media (software like Nero, Toast, Easy Media Creator, RecordNow, etc. does this) - often such software will be bundled for free with the DVD burning drive. Also some of the DVD authoring programs will also allow you to burn the files to a DVD burner.

Below I've listed a couple of programs that I've used and had success with. Since my studio is Windows-based, there will be a lack of Mac or Linux programs listed, but I'll try to dig up some info for those platforms. I hope others will chime in with their solutions too.

VSO DivxToDVD (freeware) <http://www.vso-software.fr/divxtodvd/divxtodvd.htm> This program easily creates the IFO and BUP files. It also creates the VOB files. You'll need to burn the files to a DVD with another program though. Also, this program doesn't work the 352 x 480 Prelinger Archive files for some reason.

IFOEdit (Freeware) <http://www.ifoedit.com/> Before using this software, you need to rename the downloaded MPEG-2 file to 'VTS\_01\_1.VOB' and place it in a folder named 'VIDEO\_TS'. Then IFOEdit will allow you to create IFO and BUP files. You'll need to burn the files to a DVD with another program though.

DVDLab (offers a free trial period, \$99 for full version) <http://www.dvdlab.net> This program is a little more advanced but offers the ability to combine multiple short MPEG-2 files onto one disc with sophisticated menu options - or no menu if you prefer. DVDLab will also burn the files to a DVD-R (or DVD+R) drive.

Other Windows programs to investigate:

Roxio Easy Media Creator 7

There are a lot of DVD authoring products for this platform - too many for me to list.

Mac programs to investigate:

Apple iDVD

Sizzle

Apple DVD Studio Pro

Roxio Toast 6

ffmpeg

Linux:

dvdauthor

ffmpeg

Since I do a lot of the encoding for the Internet Archive, I'd be interested to hear from you folks about software that you use to make DVDs and if there's anything that we could do to make this process easier. I know this document isn't perfect, but I hope it's a good starting point for others to add to.

Skip

<http://www.avgeeks.com>

<p><b>Questions</b></p> <p><b><u>Why not Squid or mod_proxy?</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Why FreeCache?</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Why not BitTorrent?</u></b></p> <p><b><u>What files are being served by FreeCache?</u></b></p> <p><b><u>What's a good download manager?</u></b></p>	<p><b>FreeCache</b></p> <p><b>Why not Squid or mod_proxy?</b></p> <p>Both Squid and mod_proxy are great for reducing the load on web servers, and we encourage everybody to use them. The disadvantage of these caching proxies are that they only work "vertically", i.e., they reduce the bandwidth downstream from the originating web site to the users' browsers. That web site still gets 1 download per (non-cascading) proxy. The FreeCache system works more "horizontally", i.e., FreeCaches fill themselves up from neighboring FreeCaches if at all possible. Hence, the load on the originating web site is much lower. FreeCache and caching proxies are complementary technologies. Both can be used to reduce the impact on web sites.</p> <p><b>Why FreeCache?</b></p> <p>FreeCache is a demand-driven, distributed caching system. Cooperating caches exchange files without burdening the original site too much.</p> <p><b>Why not BitTorrent?</b></p> <p>BitTorrent is good and similar to FreeCache in that it balances download "horizontally". BitTorrent uses other BitTorrent clients for this balancing; these clients often become unavailable after a particular file is not popular anymore. The FreeCache system utilizes permanent FreeCaches that don't go away (although particular files get flushed out after a while). Unlike BitTorrent, the FreeCache system is transparent to the end-user. No new client or server software is required, and the files do not need to be converted. To offer a file via the FreeCache system, all you need to do is prefix the URL with <a href="http://freecache.org/">http://freecache.org/</a></p> <p><b>What files are being served by FreeCache?</b></p> <p>FreeCache can only serve files that are on a web site. If the link to a file on that web site goes away, so will the file in the FreeCaches. Also, there is a minimum size requirement. We don't bother with files smaller than 5MB, as the saved bandwidth does not outweigh the protocol overhead in those cases.</p> <p><b>What's a good download manager?</b></p> <p>We like <a href="#">wget</a>, because you can tell it to play nice and go slow. It's highly configurable and very powerful. Wget runs on all Unix platforms (incl. Mac OS X), and it comes standard with <a href="#">Cygwin</a> on Windows. If you prefer something graphical, <a href="#">Mozilla</a>'s built-in download manager works fine.</p>
---	---

<p><b>Questions</b></p> <p><b><u>What is DocuComp?</u></b></p> <p><b><u>What do I need I to know to use DocuComp in the WayBack Machine?</u></b></p> <p><b><u>What Archive Pages are</u></b></p>	<p><b>DocuComp</b></p> <p><b>What is DocuComp?</b></p> <p>DocuComp is a sophisticated technology that compares inserted, deleted, replaced and moved text and content in Web pages. It's patented algorithm has been specially designed and licensed for use in the Wayback Machine.</p> <p><b>What do I need I to know to use DocuComp in the WayBack Machine?</b></p> <p>You only need to know the basic functions of the Wayback Machine. Begin by typing in a URL to search for into the Wayback Machine and hit the 'Take Me Back' button. Once</p>
--	--

**comparable?****Why should I compare results of past Web pages?****Where can I find out more about DocuComp?****Some images are missing in my comparison?****Certain links or actions are not working in the comparison results?****Can I copy and use my results?****Guidelines for Press, Magazines and General Media**

you've found your choices on the results page, click the 'Compare Archive Pages' button in the upper right hand corner of the page. The reloaded page will have a series of check-boxes before each page date. Check any two dates and select the 'Compare two dates' button in the upper left-hand corner of the screen. The system is designed to automatically generate results for any URL's indexed by the Wayback Machine.

**What Archive Pages are comparable?**

You can compare any two pages from the Archive's library dating from 1996 to the present (approximately 10 billion pages).

**Why should I compare results of past Web pages?**

Access to the Archive's Collections is provided at no cost to you and is granted for scholarship and research purposes only. The DocuComp feature is intended to provide interesting insight into how content on pages in every field-- from the government to entertainment to business sites-- changes over time.

**Where can I find out more about DocuComp?**

Please visit the [www.docucomp.com](http://www.docucomp.com) site. DocuComp is a widely-used technology that is licensed by it's parent company, Advanced Software, into many of the software products and content management systems available today. Formerly a standalone application for Advanced Software, the company now focuses exclusively on licensing the DocuComp technology and patent to software vendors.

**Some images are missing in my comparison?**

In certain cases, images within the Web pages are not available. Not all images are archived nor are retrievable from the original site. If they no longer exist on the original site then the images will not be available and not displayed within the archived pages.

**Certain links or actions are not working in the comparison results?**

Links to other pages may not be live if those pages (or links) no longer exist and are not in the archive library. Also, javascript enabled links and actions are disabled in the comparison results to prevent errant scripts from being run.

**Can I copy and use my results?**

The results of any comparison done on the Internet Archive site are governed by the terms of use listed at: <http://www.archive.org/about/terms.php>. Additionally, any use of the DocuComp trademark or logo without express written permission by Advanced Software, Inc and any of it's affiliates is prohibited by law.

**Guidelines for Press, Magazines and General Media**

DocuComp is a registered trademark of Advanced Software, Inc. Please contact the company at (866) 329-7480 or [info@docucomp.com](mailto:info@docucomp.com) for background information on the company's history, technology data, or to schedule executive interviews.

**Questions****Who owns the rights to these****About the Movies****Who owns the rights to these movies?**

**movies?****Is there a discussion list about the movies?**

Each collection has come from some donor and may impose some restrictions on use and re-use. We are endeavouring to make it easy to understand what you can do with these movies, but this is a work-in-progress. Many of the movies and collections are licensed with Creative Commons Licenses. Look for the Creative Commons logo to the left of the screen on a movie's detail page. Click on this link to find out exactly what the permissions are for the particular film. Many other films have the contact information listed for the filmmaker. If the information is provided, feel free to contact the filmmaker or organization the film comes from.

**Are there other similar archives on the Web?****Is there a discussion list about the movies?****Why does this site contain only movies produced in the United States?**

Yes — our list is about both movie content and technical issues. You can subscribe at [moviearchive-subscribe@yahoogroups.com](mailto:moviearchive-subscribe@yahoogroups.com).

**Are there other similar archives on the Web?****What are those animations associated with each movie and how did you make them?**

As far as we know, this is the only site that presents high-quality downloadable movie data files practically free of use restrictions. See the [Links page](#) at Prelinger Archives for a number of sites that may be useful to researchers or those seeking specific films or footage.

**Why does this site contain only movies produced in the United States?****How are images compared?**

Again, the reason is copyright law. A great many ephemeral films produced in the United States are not currently protected by copyright, either because their original copyrights have expired without renewal or because they were not properly copyrighted before publication (for example, published without copyright notice in proper form). Films produced in most other nations enjoy a greater degree of copyright protection and, for the most part, could not be placed on this site without the permission of the copyright owners and other stakeholders.

**How can I report problems?****What are those animations associated with each movie and how did you make them?****What is the proposed directory structure for uploading movies?**

The animations on the details pages and on the browse pages are animated GIF files. In most cases, still shots from each minute of the program were grabbed and saved as JPG files (these are the thumbnails which you can reach by clicking on the "See movie scenes" links). Then a tool called ImageMagick was used to create the animated GIF files from the JPGs.

**Encoding Parameters****How are images compared?****How can I view/stream Mpeg4 encoded films?**

When compared pages contain different images, only the new (or latest) set of images is shown. Images that were either changed or removed are not displayed in the comparison results.

**What parameters were used when making the Real Media files on the website?****How can I report problems?**

After comparing two pages, the upper frame on the results page includes a hyperlink to report results which return any page faults. By clicking this hyperlink, an automatic error report is generated to both the Internet Archive webmaster and DocuComp's technical team. If you wish, there is an additional help screen to describe the issue. Please keep in mind that with over two billion pages to index and compare, not all being created alike; some pages will differ greatly and not have a common frame of reference to effectively compare.

**What is the proposed directory structure for uploading movies?**

**PROTOCOL:** //HOST/DIR/movies/TITLE/

**TITLE.FORMAT**

TITLE.gif - animated gif

TITLE.thumbs/TITLE\_FRAME.jpg

**PROTOCOL:** rtsp | ftp | http

**HOST:** movies###archive.org - The proposed upload machine is movies01.archive.org

**DIR:** 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4

**TITLE:** TTTTTTTYYYY - The first 8 letters of the title followed by the year the film was produced.

**FORMAT:** mpg(mpeg-1) | mpeg(mpeg-2) | mp4(mpeg-4)

**FRAME:** HHMMSSFF(Hour,Minute,Second,Frame Number)

If there are multiple encodings on the same format, for instance for different bitrates, then this can be appended as the last part of the base filename e.g. TITLE\_256kb.rm for a 256kilobit per second encoding of a file in real media format.

**Encoding Parameters**

We attempt DVD, VCD, and MP4 streaming for broadband. We want these parameters to easily work with low-end video editors, but have had trouble.(pls comment on this on the movies forum if you have any ideas on what we should do differently).

MPEG-2, DVD -- 720x480 or 702x480 interlaced. With a system header on each pack to be compatible with DVD. (Prelinger movies are 1/2 D1 352x480 29.97 fps which causes some players to make them look skinny)

MPEG-1, VCD-- Video Resolution SIF (352 x 288  
PAL, 352x240 NTSC)  
Framerate 29.7 or 25 for PAL  
Video Compression MPEG-1  
Video Bitrate Up to 1151 kbps constant bitrate (CBR)  
Audio 224 kbit/sec MPEG-1 Layer2  
Stereo 44.1khz

MPEG-4 (big) -- 900Kbps VBR 320x240 29.97 fps progressive video with 64Kbps AAC audio. Hinted for streaming.

(We are having trouble finding a mpeg-2 to mpeg-4 converter that works. QT6 loses the audio, and mpegable does not handle 1/2 D1 correctly. Any help here would be appreciated, especially linux converters.)

MPEG-4 (small) -- 250Kbps VBR 160x120 29.97 fps progressive with 64Kbps AAC audio. Hinted for streaming.

**How can I view/stream Mpeg4 encoded films?****MPEG4**

Mpeg4 files can be viewed with Quicktime, Xine, VideoLan. Envivio TV provides a plugin that will enable wmp or RealOne to stream or view mpeg4 files.

**Editable MPEG4**

Editable mpeg4 files can be directly imported into iMovie and Final Cut Pro on the Macintosh.



These files are encoded at very high bandwidths, on the order of 2Mbps, and are comparable in quality to the mpeg2 formatted films. These files are not yet provided.



**What parameters were used when making the Real Media files on the website?**

Rod Hewitt posted some very useful information [here](#)

## Questions

**Do I need to credit the Internet Archive and Prelinger Archives when I reuse these movies?**

**Do I need to inform the Internet Archive and/or Prelinger Archives when I reuse these movies?**

**How can I get access to these movies on videotape or film?**

**Are there restrictions on the use of the Prelinger Films?**

**Can you point me to resources on the history of ephemeral films?**

**Why are there no post-1964 movies in the Prelinger collection?**

## About the Prelinger Movies

**Do I need to credit the Internet Archive and Prelinger Archives when I reuse these movies?**

We ask that you credit us as a source of archival material, in order to help make others aware of this site. We suggest the following forms of credit:

Archival footage supplied by the Internet Moving Images Archive (at archive.org) in association with Prelinger Archives

or

Archival footage supplied by the Internet Moving Images Archive (at archive.org)

or

"Archival footage supplied by archive.org"

**Do I need to inform the Internet Archive and/or Prelinger Archives when I reuse these movies?**

No. However, we would very much like to know how you have used this material, and we'd be thrilled to see what you've made with it. This may well help us improve this site. Please consider sending us a copy of your production (postal mail only), and let us know whether we can call attention to it on the site. Our address is:

Rick Prelinger  
c/o Internet Moving Pictures Archive  
PO Box 29064  
San Francisco, CA 94129  
United States

**How can I get access to these movies on videotape or film?**

Access to the movies stored on this site in videotape or film form is available to commercial users through [Archive Films](#), representing Prelinger Archives for stock footage sales. Please contact Archive Films directly:

[Archive Films/Archive Photos](#)  
75 Varick Street

New York, NY 10013  
 United States  
 +1 (646) 613-4100 (voice)  
 +1 (646) 613-4140 (fax)  
 +1 (800) 876-5115 (toll free in the US)  
[sales@archivefilms.com](mailto:sales@archivefilms.com)

Please visit us at [www.prelinger.com/prelarch.html](http://www.prelinger.com/prelarch.html) for more information on access to these and similar films. Prelinger Archives regrets that it cannot generally provide access to movies stored on this Web site in other ways than through the site itself. We recognize that circumstances may arise when such access should be granted, and we welcome email requests. Please address them to [Rick Prelinger](#).

The Internet Archive does not provide access to these films other than through this site.

#### **Are there restrictions on the use of the Prelinger Films?**

The Prelinger movies are open and available to everyone without charges or fees. You are warmly encouraged to access, download, use, and reproduce these films in whole or part, in any medium or market throughout the world, for any purpose whatsoever. We would appreciate attribution or credit whenever possible, but do not require it.

#### **Can you point me to resources on the history of ephemeral films?**

See the bibliography and links to other resources at [www.prelinger.com/ephemeral.html](http://www.prelinger.com/ephemeral.html).

#### **Why are there no post-1964 movies in the Prelinger collection?**

Because of copyright law. While a high percentage of ephemeral films were never originally copyrighted or (if initially copyrighted) never had their copyrights properly renewed, copyright laws still protect most moving image works produced in the United States from 1964 to the present. Since this site exists to supply material to users without most rights restrictions, every title has been checked for copyright status. Those titles that either are copyrighted or whose status is in question have not been made available. For information on recent changes in copyright law, see the circular [Duration of Copyright](#) (in PDF format) published by the Library of Congress

#### **Questions**

**How do I add my movies or music?**

**I want to add LOTS of individual items to the archive, how do i do that?**

**How can I request a feature or report a bug for the Internet Archive?**

#### **Contributing to the Archive**

##### **How do I add my movies or music?**

The easiest way to contribute movies or music to the archive is to use the [Creative Commons Publisher](#) application. You can also follow the directions listed on the site for [movies](#) and [music](#) uploading.

Once an item is uploaded it can take up to 24-48 hours (usually less) for your item to become live. You can track your upload's progress in our [Contribution Center](#).

##### **I want to add LOTS of individual items to the archive, how do i do that?**

If you have a large collection of related items in single media type, like a radio show for example, please contact the Internet Archive. You can email our collections staff at [info@archive.org](mailto:info@archive.org). Be sure to include the details of your collection; we want to know how many items you have, what format they are in as well as any general information you can give us about the collection.

**Can you tell me a bit more about choosing a license?**

**I'm having trouble uploading via FTP. What tips can you give me?**

**How should I name the files for movies I upload**

**What kinds of formats do you want me to use for uploading?**

**How can I request a feature or report a bug for the Internet Archive?**

You can use the form linked to from the [To Do List](#)

**Can you tell me a bit more about choosing a license?**

From the [Creative Commons](#) website: "Creative Commons licenses help you share your work but while keeping your copyright. Other people can copy and distribute your work, but only on certain conditions."

You can choose a license to associate with your contribution and this license will be linked to when users see the details page.

**I'm having trouble uploading via FTP. What tips can you give me?**

When uploading files that are not just text (such as sound files, movies, or images), be sure that your FTP client is in BINARY mode (or at least in automatic mode). Every FTP client is different, but usually this setting is in the connection settings.

If you cannot connect to the FTP server:

Make sure you've correctly entered the server you want to connect to (e.g. [movies-uploads.archive.org](#), [etree05.archive.org](#), etc.). Be certain to use your email address (the one you use to log into this website) as your username, and your website password as the password. If you still have trouble connecting, post to the forum with the error message you get, and someone will help you.

**How should I name the files for movies I upload**

Take for example a movie called My Home Video. The identifier (AKA base name) for this movie should be something like MyHomeVideo. The naming convention for the files depends on the encoding.

MPEG-2:  
MyHomeVideo.mpeg

MPEG-1:  
MyHomeVideo.mpg

DivX:  
MyHomeVideo.avi

QuickTime:  
MyHomeVideo.mov

Windows Media:  
MyHomeVideo.wmv

Real Media:  
MyHomeVideo.rm

MPEG-4:  
MyHomeVideo.mp4

If you know the bitrate of the encoding (for QuickTime, Windows Media, Real Media, or

MPEG-4), please include in the file name as such (using for example, 64 as the bitrate and QuickTime as the format, for example):

MyHomeVideo\_64kb.mov

### **What kinds of formats do you want me to use for uploading?**

The Internet Archive strives to archive content in open formats that are friendly to long-term storage and access. In addition to affecting long-term storage and access, giving us media in these formats will assure that they are accessible now, since many problems with long-term accessibility such as DRM and proprietary codecs also cause problems today.

However, if you have content that is not available in an open/recommended format (see below), we will still happily archive it. Our systems are not tied to specific media formats and in fact are capable of archiving any type of digital data that can be represented as a file.

### **Format Recommendations:**

We encourage users making contributions to the Archive to create as high quality versions of their media as possible. As we know access is important and not everyone has a high speed connection, we will take these archivable copies and create much smaller version for users with slow connections. Remember, a WAV file may seem big, but it won't be in 5 years. Further, you can always make lower quality files (e.g. mp3s) from higher quality files, but cannot go the other way.

For video we typically recommend MPEG2 (DVD quality), or if you do not have MPEG2, MPEG1 or MPEG4.

For audio we recommend WAV or FLAC (preferably 24 bit).

For text we recommend plain text, xml, or pdfs.

### **Questions**

**How can I make links clickable in my posts?**

**How can I format text in my posts**

### **Forums**

### **How can I make links clickable in my posts?**

You may have noticed that some posts have highlighted links in them. Internet Archive forums permit the use of HTML codes. Suppose you want to make a link to the Internet Archive home page, one that looks like this: [Internet Archive home page](http://www.archive.org). To do this, you would enter the following HTML code: `<a href="http://www.archive.org">Internet Archive home page</a>`.

### **How can I format text in my posts**

Since the Internet Archive forum system accepts HTML codes, you can make text bold, italic, underlined, or even colored by using normal HTML codes. See [WebMonkey](#) for a list of HTML codes.

### **Questions**

**I forgot my password, what**

### **Virtual Library Cards (AKA Accounts)**

**I forgot my password, what can I do?**

**can I do?**

**When I attempt to log in using my username and password, I am told that the username or password is invalid. What could be wrong?**

As long as you remember the email address which you originally used when signing up for your virtual library card, you can use [this form](#) to have your password emailed to you. Bear in mind that your password will be sent in clear text, which means that anyone who views the email (or anyone with sophisticated "packet sniffing" software) can obtain your password. For this reason you should return to the Internet Archive website once you have your old password and [change it to something new](#).

**When I attempt to log in using my username and password, I am told that the username or password is invalid. What could be wrong?**

There are several things to keep in mind when you encounter this error.

- Your username is your email address, not your screen name. Make sure you enter the same email address that you supplied when signing up for your virtual library card.
- Your password is case-sensitive. Check to see if the CAPS-LOCK key is engaged (typically a light would be illuminated on your keyboard).
- You might have forgotten your password. If you think this is the case, you can have your password emailed to you [here](#)

**What is the difference between a virtual library card and an account?**

**What is the difference between a virtual library card and an account?**

**How do I change my password?**

These two terms are used interchangeably.

**How do I change my screen name?**

**How do I change my password?**

You can use [this form](#) to change your password.

**What happens to my forum posts and movie, software, audio, and book reviews when I change my screen name?**

**How do I change my screen name?**

You can use [this form](#) to change your screen name.

**What happens if my email address changes? How can I change my email address?**

**What happens to my forum posts and movie, software, audio, and book reviews when I change my screen name?**

Your old reviews and posts will be updated with your new screen name.

**What happens if my email address changes? How can I change my email address?**

You can use [this form](#) to change your email address

**How can I remove my account?**

**How can I remove my account?**

You can use [this form](#) to remove your account.

**Questions**

**How can I connect to SFLan?**

**SFLan**

**How can I connect to SFLan?**

**I live at 123 Main St at Crossing; do I have line of**

With a laptop: Be in the vicinity of a SFLan node. Associate with it: The SSID is sflanNN, where NN is the number of node, e.g. sflan13. No WEP. You'll get an IP number assigned via DHCP. With a house: Contact us at [info at archive dot org](mailto:info@archive.org). (Please include your address and a phone number.) Find out if you have line of sight to another SFLan node,

**sight access to a node?**

buy a node, and we'll put it on your roof.

**What is the cost of a node?**

**I live at 123 Main St at Crossing; do I have line of sight access to a node?**

Go to our map at: <http://woody.archive.org/nagios/cgi-bin/statusmap.cgi> and see how close you are to an existing node. Also you can try something like netstumbler or kismet to look for a SFLan ssid.

**How can I get a node?****What is the cost of a node?**

The nodes cost \$1100, which includes the price of parts and installation. Discounts are potentially available depending on the location.

**If I get a node, can my neighbors connect also?****How can I get a node?**

Send an email with your name, exact address and phone number to [info at archive dot org](mailto:info@archive.org). Be sure to write "SFLan node" (or something similar) in the subject line. The information will be passed on to our fantastic installation team who will contact you.

**What is included in the node?****If I get a node, can my neighbors connect also?**

Yes, a SFLan node can connect your neighbors and co-condo association members.

**What are the power requirements of a node?****What is included in the node?**

Most of our nodes are composed of two radios, but some have three. The components are in a weather tight box with a four foot coax cable and two antennas attached. The whole unit is mounted on your roof (generally) on a pole. There is a picture of our lovely 5'3" spokesmodel holding one here: <http://www.archive.org/iathreads/uploaded-files/AstridB-PICT0017.JPG>

**What are the connection characteristics of the network?****What are the power requirements of a node?**

A node takes on average 5 watts.

**What is the percentage of uptime?****What are the connection characteristics of the network?**

There are no average characteristics, but 2MBs shared among 20 or so people would be an example.

**What about IP addresses?****What is the percentage of uptime?**


SFLan is an experimental network, so the uptime varies. Right now uptime averages around 90% or more.

**I still have more questions, what should I do?****What about IP addresses?**

SFLan uses real, routable IP addresses. These are usually given out dynamically via DHCP. The nodes themselves use static addresses. We can also assign static addresses for servers. For the techies: We use tunneling, layer 2 and layer 3 bridging in parts on the network to make it all appear as a "flat" LAN. There are pros and cons about this approach. It has worked best for us so far. However, it is a moving target, and might change in the future.

**I still have more questions, what should I do?**

SFLan is a work in progress. If you have more questions, try the SFLan forum. If you still need help, write to [info at archive dot org](mailto:info@archive.org).

FAQ Forum  <b>RSS</b>				<b>New Post</b>
<b>Subject</b>	<b>Poster</b>	<b>Replies</b>	<b>Views</b>	<b>Date</b>
<a href="#">Only Downloads part of Movie</a>	<a href="#">mikesim</a>	0	37	November 01, 2005 06:56:43am
<a href="#">Add CD Covers...</a>	<a href="#">ErocNet</a>	1	118	October 27, 2005 01:57:34pm
<a href="#">Re: Add CD Covers...</a>	<a href="#">Diana Hamilton</a>	0	99	October 27, 2005 03:04:11pm
<a href="#">newer versions</a>	<a href="#">vanesa</a>	0	99	October 26, 2005 12:37:41pm
<a href="#">I am having trouble burning</a>	<a href="#">REDHOTMAMA</a>	0	136	October 24, 2005 09:57:05am
<a href="#">Quick time - screen size?</a>	<a href="#">bellaluna</a>	0	142	October 23, 2005 12:34:36pm
<a href="#">mp3 vs m4a</a>	<a href="#">sockcrotch</a>	1	175	October 23, 2005 11:26:35am
<a href="#">Re: mp3 vs m4a</a>	<a href="#">kennyd</a>	0	162	October 23, 2005 07:07:52pm
<a href="#">Carnatic Section</a>	<a href="#">ninjathegreat</a>	0	119	October 22, 2005 04:41:45am
<a href="#">uploaded 8 archives and can only see 6</a>	<a href="#">fernansu</a>	0	136	October 21, 2005 03:58:24am
<a href="#">FTP from work</a>	<a href="#">bhsermons</a>	0	172	October 19, 2005 08:04:53am
<a href="#">Statistics Question</a>	<a href="#">maka</a>	0	186	October 17, 2005 03:26:14pm
<a href="#">Filename Problem on Uploaded Show</a>	<a href="#">raindog</a>	0	240	October 15, 2005 07:32:47pm
<a href="#">HELP PLEASE!! September 11 archives</a>	<a href="#">ragesoss</a>	0	270	October 15, 2005 05:30:45pm
<a href="#">help with downloading movie</a>	<a href="#">captainpant</a>	1	280	October 14, 2005 06:42:32pm
<a href="#">Re: help with downloading movie</a>	<a href="#">captainpant</a>	1	210	October 14, 2005 07:52:38pm
<a href="#">Re: help with downloading movie</a>	<a href="#">kennyd</a>	1	224	October 14, 2005 08:24:19pm
<a href="#">Re: help with downloading movie</a>	<a href="#">captainpant</a>	0	232	October 14, 2005 08:58:46pm
<a href="#">Newbie here.... question.</a>	<a href="#">bbackusp</a>	1	359	October 12, 2005 09:56:44am

<a href="#">Re: Newbie here.... question.</a>	<a href="#">Diana Hamilton</a>	1	233	October 12, 2005 03:10:37pm
<a href="#">Re: Newbie here.... question.</a>	<a href="#">bbackusp</a>	2	259	October 13, 2005 04:53:10am
<a href="#">Re: Newbie here.... question.</a>	<a href="#">tracey pooh</a>	1	211	October 13, 2005 10:12:08am
<a href="#">Re: Newbie here.... question.</a>	<a href="#">bbackusp</a>	0	210	October 13, 2005 11:22:48am
<a href="#">Re: Newbie here.... question.</a>	<a href="#">tracey pooh</a>	1	202	October 13, 2005 10:25:02am
<a href="#">Re: Newbie here.... question.</a>	<a href="#">bbackusp</a>	1	191	October 13, 2005 11:18:32am
<a href="#">Re: Newbie here.... question.</a>	<a href="#">tracey pooh</a>	0	203	October 13, 2005 11:22:23am
<a href="#">Movies Posted using new contribution system not shown in Completed Contributions</a>	<a href="#">great498</a>	1	257	October 10, 2005 01:26:11pm
<a href="#">Re: Movies Posted using new contribution system not shown in Completed Contributions</a>	<a href="#">tracey pooh</a>	1	229	October 11, 2005 09:24:25am
<a href="#">Re: Movies Posted using new contribution system not shown in Completed Contributions</a>	<a href="#">great498</a>	1	227	October 11, 2005 12:32:15pm
<a href="#">Re: Movies Posted using new contribution system not shown in Completed Contributions</a>	<a href="#">tracey pooh</a>	1	233	October 11, 2005 01:02:15pm
<a href="#">Re: Movies Posted using new contribution system not shown in Completed Contributions</a>	<a href="#">tracey pooh</a>	1	228	October 11, 2005 02:09:45pm
<a href="#">Re: Movies Posted using new contribution system not shown in Completed Contributions</a>	<a href="#">great498</a>	0	76	October 27, 2005 01:09:34pm
<a href="#">Need clarification in terms of uploading movies</a>	<a href="#">olivestreetprods</a>	1	267	October 10, 2005 06:18:09am
<a href="#">Re: Need clarification in terms of uploading movies</a>	<a href="#">tracey pooh</a>	0	219	October 10, 2005 09:28:49am
<a href="#">deleting old movies</a>	<a href="#">olivierphilippe</a>	0	286	October 10, 2005 12:42:23am
<a href="#">No Import your Movies Form</a>	<a href="#">great498</a>	1	282	October 08, 2005 06:05:55pm
<a href="#">Re: No Import your Movies Form</a>	<a href="#">tracey pooh</a>	1	248	October 09, 2005 11:05:00am
<a href="#">Re: No Import your Movies Form</a>	<a href="#">great498</a>	1	233	October 10, 2005 11:51:16am
<a href="#">Re: No Import your Movies Form</a>	<a href="#">tracey pooh</a>	0	231	October 10, 2005 12:37:52pm
<a href="#">My Live Show Posted, but the date is</a>	<a href="#">soulfunkgroove</a>	1	266	October 07, 2005



<a href="#">wrong</a>				11:18:04am
<a href="#">Re: My Live Show Posted, but the date is wrong</a>	<a href="#">Diana Hamilton</a>	1	305	October 07, 2005 04:57:26pm
<a href="#">Re: My Live Show Posted, but the date is wrong</a>	<a href="#">soulfunkgroove</a>	1	228	October 11, 2005 11:55:08am
<a href="#">Re: My Live Show Posted, but the date is wrong</a>	<a href="#">Diana Hamilton</a>	0	227	October 11, 2005 12:05:03pm
<a href="#">Dedicate to Public Domain Form Down?</a>	<a href="#">great498</a>	1	282	October 07, 2005 05:35:32am
<a href="#">Re: Dedicate to Public Domain Form Down?</a>	<a href="#">Diana Hamilton</a>	1	257	October 07, 2005 08:30:33am
<a href="#">Re: Dedicate to Public Domain Form Down?</a>	<a href="#">tracey pooh</a>	1	261	October 07, 2005 09:03:57am
<a href="#">Re: Dedicate to Public Domain Form Down?</a>	<a href="#">tracey pooh</a>	0	228	October 08, 2005 12:24:04pm
<a href="#">.3GP Mobile video files supported?</a>	<a href="#">great498</a>	1	445	October 02, 2005 12:36:48am
<a href="#">Re: .3GP Mobile video files supported?</a>	<a href="#">theNinthWeb</a>	1	326	October 04, 2005 09:25:11am
<a href="#">Re: .3GP Mobile video files supported?</a>	<a href="#">simon c</a>	1	301	October 04, 2005 01:42:07pm
<a href="#">Re: .3GP Mobile video files supported?</a>	<a href="#">Diana Hamilton</a>	2	308	October 05, 2005 12:22:57pm
<a href="#">Re: .3GP Mobile video files supported?</a>	<a href="#">theNinthWeb</a>	0	263	October 05, 2005 02:32:48pm
<a href="#">Re: .3GP Mobile video files supported?</a>	<a href="#">tracey pooh</a>	0	258	October 06, 2005 09:31:45am
<a href="#">delete</a>	<a href="#">taduoka</a>	1	423	September 29, 2005 01:24:21am
<a href="#">Re: delete</a>	<a href="#">Diana Hamilton</a>	1	363	September 29, 2005 04:44:11am
<a href="#">Thanks to responce.</a>	<a href="#">taduoka</a>	1	316	September 30, 2005 12:22:48pm
<a href="#">Re: Removal from web archive</a>	<a href="#">Diana Hamilton</a>	1	347	September 30, 2005 12:37:46pm
<a href="#">Re: Removal from web archive</a>	<a href="#">taduoka</a>	0	186	October 17, 2005 08:24:19pm
<a href="#">MD5/Checksum Error Issue</a>	<a href="#">raindog</a>	1	401	September 27, 2005 02:01:17pm
<a href="#">Re: MD5/Checksum Error Issue</a>	<a href="#">Diana Hamilton</a>	1	367	September 27, 2005 04:55:14pm
<a href="#">Re: MD5/Checksum Error Issue</a>	<a href="#">raindog</a>	1	373	September 27, 2005 05:35:41pm
<a href="#">Re: MD5/Checksum Error Issue</a>	<a href="#">Diana Hamilton</a>	1	354	September 27, 2005 07:06:43pm
<a href="#">Re: MD5/Checksum Error Issue</a>	<a href="#">raindog</a>	1	366	September 27,

				2005 07:27:20pm
<a href="#">Re: Directory Mislabel Issue</a>	<a href="#">Diana Hamilton</a>	1	379	September 28, 2005 05:59:25am
<a href="#">Re: Directory Mislabel Issue</a>	<a href="#">raindog</a>	0	344	September 28, 2005 03:40:37pm
<a href="#">How can I move files into existing directory?</a>	<a href="#">malaysia.podcaster</a>	1	384	September 24, 2005 06:56:16pm
<a href="#">Re: How can I move files into existing directory?</a>	<a href="#">Diana Hamilton</a>	0	373	September 24, 2005 07:17:12pm
<a href="#">Broken Thumbnails Page</a>	<a href="#">great498</a>	0	386	September 24, 2005 11:17:16am
<a href="#">I posted an audio show that I need to remove</a>	<a href="#">soulfunkgroove</a>	0	450	September 22, 2005 03:25:16pm
<a href="#">flash websites</a>	<a href="#">sheraroma</a>	1	436	September 21, 2005 08:16:57am
<a href="#">Re: flash websites</a>	<a href="#">Diana Hamilton</a>	0	401	September 21, 2005 08:33:36am
<a href="#">File deletion</a>	<a href="#">Jazzbro21</a>	1	445	September 21, 2005 07:06:23am
<a href="#">Re: File deletion</a>	<a href="#">Diana Hamilton</a>	0	412	September 21, 2005 07:52:38am
<a href="#">eBay Feedback Pages</a>	<a href="#">dr_dave</a>	0	410	September 18, 2005 05:56:22pm
<a href="#">autoload won't recognize file that is there</a>	<a href="#">SpacinMason</a>	1	440	September 16, 2005 08:30:41pm
<a href="#">Re: autoload won't recognize file that is there</a>	<a href="#">Diana Hamilton</a>	1	436	September 17, 2005 07:25:27am
<a href="#">Re: autoload won't recognize file that is there</a>	<a href="#">SpacinMason</a>	0	383	September 19, 2005 06:47:21pm
<a href="#">My download stopped :- (</a>	<a href="#">OldArcher</a>	0	489	September 16, 2005 07:58:26pm
<a href="#">Formatting problems in reviews</a>	<a href="#">Spuzz</a>	0	440	September 16, 2005 05:30:08pm
<a href="#">Nice new look on the front page!</a>	<a href="#">Spuzz</a>	1	455	September 16, 2005 05:29:36pm
<a href="#">Re: Nice new look on the front page!</a>	<a href="#">tracey pooh</a>	0	435	September 17, 2005 07:40:03pm
<a href="#">Database crash at IA and i am having problems?</a>	<a href="#">great498</a>	0	472	September 13, 2005 11:50:25am
<a href="#">text files?!</a>	<a href="#">oppy137</a>	1	503	September 10, 2005 08:46:24am
<a href="#">Re: text files?!</a>	<a href="#">MediaWhore</a>	0	479	September 10, 2005 06:28:42pm
<a href="#">Downloading from my ftp</a>	<a href="#">Juka</a>	1	588	September 08, 2005 07:01:32pm
<a href="#">Re: Downloading from my ftp</a>	<a href="#">Diana Hamilton</a>	1	539	September 09,

				2005 04:50:40am
<a href="#">Re: Downloading from my ftp</a>	<a href="#">Juka</a>	1	510	September 09, 2005 11:01:39am
<a href="#">Re: Downloading from my ftp</a>	<a href="#">Diana Hamilton</a>	1	520	September 09, 2005 11:39:59am
<a href="#">Re: Downloading from my ftp</a>	<a href="#">Juka</a>	1	503	September 09, 2005 01:06:54pm
<a href="#">Re: Downloading from my ftp</a>	<a href="#">Diana Hamilton</a>	1	510	September 09, 2005 01:31:56pm
<a href="#">Re: Downloading from my ftp</a>	<a href="#">Juka</a>	0	447	September 12, 2005 12:16:47pm
<a href="#">Garbled Thumbnails</a>	<a href="#">MediaWhore</a>	0	540	September 07, 2005 07:31:41am
<a href="#">Yet another upload question</a>	<a href="#">MediaWhore</a>	2	584	September 05, 2005 09:28:57pm
<a href="#">Re: Yet another upload question</a>	<a href="#">abuhadeed</a>	0	537	September 05, 2005 11:48:22pm
<a href="#">Re: Yet another upload question</a>	<a href="#">Diana Hamilton</a>	1	550	September 06, 2005 05:55:56am
<a href="#">Re: Yet another upload question</a>	<a href="#">MediaWhore</a>	1	515	September 06, 2005 08:06:57am
<a href="#">Re: Yet another upload question</a>	<a href="#">Diana Hamilton</a>	0	531	September 06, 2005 09:00:08am
<a href="#">Delete videos</a>	<a href="#">Dat</a>	1	720	September 05, 2005 02:35:26pm
<a href="#">Re: Delete videos</a>	<a href="#">Diana Hamilton</a>	2	572	September 05, 2005 02:58:16pm
<a href="#">Re: Delete videos</a>	<a href="#">Dat</a>	0	535	September 05, 2005 05:47:04pm
<a href="#">Re: Delete videos</a>	<a href="#">FutureMediaTV</a>	1	524	September 09, 2005 09:18:19pm
<a href="#">Re: Delete videos</a>	<a href="#">Diana Hamilton</a>	1	482	September 12, 2005 06:07:11am
<a href="#">Re: Delete videos</a>	<a href="#">FutureMediaTV</a>	1	467	September 12, 2005 08:40:27am
<a href="#">Re: Delete videos</a>	<a href="#">Diana Hamilton</a>	1	472	September 12, 2005 12:32:28pm
<a href="#">Re: Delete videos</a>	<a href="#">FutureMediaTV</a>	1	450	September 12, 2005 01:21:37pm
<a href="#">Re: Delete videos</a>	<a href="#">Diana Hamilton</a>	0	465	September 12, 2005 01:49:36pm
<a href="#">Why two download link?</a>	<a href="#">great498</a>	1	563	September 04, 2005 10:26:32pm
<a href="#">Re: Why two download link?</a>	<a href="#">Diana Hamilton</a>	1	537	September 05, 2005 06:55:13am
<a href="#">Re: Why two download link?</a>	<a href="#">great498</a>	1	531	September 05,

				2005 11:13:09am
<a href="#">Re: Why two download link?</a>	<a href="#">Diana Hamilton</a>	0	550	September 05, 2005 12:33:07pm
<a href="#">Why No Derivatives?</a>	<a href="#">great498</a>	1	538	September 03, 2005 10:59:32pm
<a href="#">Re: Why No Derivatives?</a>	<a href="#">Diana Hamilton</a>	0	553	September 04, 2005 07:44:03am
<a href="#">Decompression Failed</a>	<a href="#">jimmythehookup</a>	1	561	September 03, 2005 02:06:28pm
<a href="#">Re: Decompression Failed</a>	<a href="#">jimmythehookup</a>	1	536	September 03, 2005 02:20:53pm
<a href="#">Re: Decompression Failed</a>	<a href="#">Diana Hamilton</a>	1	561	September 03, 2005 05:03:35pm
<a href="#">Re: Decompression Failed</a>	<a href="#">jimmythehookup</a>	0	528	September 03, 2005 05:12:56pm
<a href="#">almost all images gone</a>	<a href="#">Minah</a>	1	600	September 02, 2005 06:41:26pm
<a href="#">Re: almost all images gone</a>	<a href="#">CharlesWT</a>	0	569	September 03, 2005 02:24:30pm
<a href="#">why can't I stream movies</a>	<a href="#">Peteb11</a>	1	615	September 02, 2005 12:06:54pm
<a href="#">Re: why can't I stream movies</a>	<a href="#">k-otic</a>	1	559	September 02, 2005 02:15:02am
<a href="#">Re: why can't I stream movies</a>	<a href="#">Peteb11</a>	0	536	September 02, 2005 12:03:04pm
<a href="#">Uploading "other files" along with audio</a>	<a href="#">Puzzler</a>	1	553	September 01, 2005 10:03:19pm
<a href="#">Re: Uploading 'other files' along with audio</a>	<a href="#">Diana Hamilton</a>	0	557	September 02, 2005 05:09:04am
<a href="#">trouble with internet explorer</a>	<a href="#">sockcrotch</a>	0	569	September 01, 2005 08:48:07pm
<a href="#">stream vs download</a>	<a href="#">sockcrotch</a>	0	593	September 01, 2005 12:28:57pm
<a href="#">Waiting for curator approval - 2 days so far</a>	<a href="#">@erobar films</a>	0	601	August 30, 2005 01:37:07pm
<a href="#">OurMedia and the Internet Archive</a>	<a href="#">Puzzler</a>	1	576	August 29, 2005 11:45:14am
<a href="#">Re: OurMedia and the Internet Archive</a>	<a href="#">Diana Hamilton</a>	0	571	August 29, 2005 12:12:05pm
<a href="#">members.aol.com "My space" pages</a>	<a href="#">Hwy111</a>	0	687	August 29, 2005 07:30:21am
<a href="#">Uploading different media types that go together</a>	<a href="#">Puzzler</a>	1	570	August 29, 2005 12:55:08am
<a href="#">Re: Uploading different media types that go together</a>	<a href="#">Diana Hamilton</a>	0	580	August 29, 2005 08:23:18am
<a href="#">converting</a>	<a href="#">amooremaui</a>	0	575	August 28, 2005

				01:27:52pm
<a href="#">Why Frozen by Curator?</a>	<a href="#">abuuhadeed</a>	0	602	August 28, 2005 12:58:26pm
<a href="#">Interruption of a download</a>	<a href="#">no_majors</a>	0	582	August 27, 2005 07:52:26am
<a href="#">Download figures not updating</a>	<a href="#">Logicalware</a>	0	611	August 25, 2005 02:31:21am
<a href="#">File types</a>	<a href="#">pansifiles</a>	0	621	August 23, 2005 10:10:02pm
<a href="#">deletion</a>	<a href="#">Dickens821</a>	1	642	August 22, 2005 09:06:43pm
<a href="#">Re: deletion</a>	<a href="#">Diana Hamilton</a>	0	623	August 23, 2005 04:32:53am
<a href="#">best for mac</a>	<a href="#">vazaha</a>	1	648	August 22, 2005 09:14:28am
<a href="#">Re: best for mac</a>	<a href="#">WOPR</a>	0	590	August 22, 2005 10:40:38am
<a href="#">Can I delete my own files?</a>	<a href="#">purdie4</a>	1	709	August 19, 2005 10:35:54pm
<a href="#">Re: Can I delete my own files?</a>	<a href="#">Diana Hamilton</a>	1	656	August 29, 2005 12:16:57pm
<a href="#">Re: Can I delete my own files?</a>	<a href="#">Diana Hamilton</a>	0	590	September 01, 2005 07:36:50am
<a href="#">Program/script used for grabbing stills?</a>	<a href="#">Snover</a>	1	672	August 19, 2005 04:38:27pm
<a href="#">Re: Program/script used for grabbing stills?</a>	<a href="#">Madhavananda</a>	1	617	August 20, 2005 01:54:50pm
<a href="#">Re: Program/script used for grabbing stills?</a>	<a href="#">Snover</a>	0	607	August 20, 2005 04:19:28pm
<a href="#">delete</a>	<a href="#">cosmost</a>	1	675	August 19, 2005 08:59:11am
<a href="#">Re: delete</a>	<a href="#">simon c</a>	1	648	August 19, 2005 07:14:38pm
<a href="#">Re: delete</a>	<a href="#">Dat</a>	0	556	August 27, 2005 03:42:58pm
<a href="#">Newbie here - How do I.....?</a>	<a href="#">Marnie Reeves</a>	1	754	August 19, 2005 12:43:26am
<a href="#">Re: Newbie here - How do I.....?</a>	<a href="#">CharlesWT</a>	0	659	August 19, 2005 01:52:48am
<a href="#">Problem with no metadata files.</a>	<a href="#">kcrusher</a>	1	688	August 16, 2005 10:03:08am
<a href="#">Re: Problem with no metadata files.</a>	<a href="#">ejsmith2</a>	1	652	August 16, 2005 04:49:13pm
<a href="#">Re: Problem with no metadata files.</a>	<a href="#">Igor Sandman</a>	1	560	August 26, 2005 07:36:35am
<a href="#">Re: Problem with no metadata</a>	<a href="#">Dat</a>	0	527	August 27, 2005

<u>files.</u>				03:23:22pm
<u>just joined!!</u>	<u>rcramer</u>	1	693	August 16, 2005 09:20:01am
<u>Re: CD playability</u>	<u>Diana Hamilton</u>	1	688	August 16, 2005 11:34:22am
<u>Re: CD playability</u>	<u>rcramer</u>	0	626	August 17, 2005 08:27:51am
<u>Problems editing movies with Adobe Premier!</u>	<u>rajatonvimma</u>	0	669	August 16, 2005 03:07:19am

---

[Terms of Use \(10 Mar 2001\)](#)



## Advanced Search

find this **URL**

between these **dates**  
(optional)

http://		
Month	Day	Year
Month	Day	Year
Go Wayback		

### Other Advanced Search Options

#### URL Matching

☒ Retrieve page that most closely matches search criteria

☐ List all pages that match search criteria

#### Aliases

☒ Merge aliases (search results for yahoo.com, www.yahoo.com and yahoo.com/index.html will be merged together)

☐ Show aliases separately (a search for yahoo.com will list www.yahoo.com separately)

☐ Don't show aliases (a search for yahoo.com will not show www.yahoo.com)

#### Redirects

☒ Hide redirects (on the search results, we will not display pages that redirect to other pages)

☐ Flag redirects (on the search results, we will mark all pages that redirect to another page with an 'r')

☐ Show redirects (on the search results, we will display pages that redirect)

#### File Types

All types

Will only display files of the type you specify

#### Duplicates

☐ Show duplicates (if we have 20 identical versions of a page on the same day, we will show them all)

#### Comparison

☐ Show checkboxes to allow comparison of 2 versions of a page.  
Comparison technology provided by [Docucomp](#).

#### Convert to PDF

☐ (BETA) Provide links to a service that will convert a version of a web page to PDF format.  
Conversion technology provided by [2Convert](#).

## Advanced URL locator hints and tips

There are a number of easy URL-based queries for conducting Advanced Searches on the documents in the Wayback Machine. To conduct these Advanced Searches, simply enter the following URLs in your browser's location or address bar.

### Retrieving the most recently archived copy of a specific URL

<http://web.archive.org/http://www.cnet.com>

where "http://www.cnet.com" is the target URL. This query returns the most recently archived version of that target URL in the archive.

### Retrieving an archived copy of a specific URL from given date

<http://web.archive.org/20011007203917/http://www.cnet.com>

48

This returns a specific document whose URL matches the target URL and whose archive date most closely matches the date specified in the format YYYYMMDDhhmmss. In the example above, this returns www.cnet.com archived on October 7, 2001 at 8:39pm and 17 seconds.

The date need not be specified to the second. Using a truncated date will return an archived page that most closely matches the average value of the date specified.

*Example of truncating to the Year*

<http://web.archive.org/2000/http://www.cnet.com>

This returns the document whose URL exactly matches <http://www.cnet.com> and whose archival date most closely matches July 1, 2000 (July 1 is the middle of the year or the "average value" of the year 2000).

*Example of truncating to the Year and Month*

<http://web.archive.org/200010/http://www.cnet.com>

This returns the document whose URL exactly matches <http://www.cnet.com> and whose archival date most closely matches October 15, 2000 (the 15th is the middle of October or the "average value" of October, 2000).

**Searching for all copies of a specific URL archived in a given time period**

[http://web.archive.org/200109\\*/http://www.cnet.com](http://web.archive.org/200109*/http://www.cnet.com)

This returns all copies of a specific target URL (e.g. <http://www.cnet.com>) which were archived beginning with the date specified in the format YYYYMMDDhhmmss. In the example above, this returns a list of all all archived versions of [www.cnet.com](http://www.cnet.com) archived in September 2001.

**Searching for all URLs for a site archived in a given time period**

[http://web.archive.org/200109\\*/http://www.cnet.com\\*](http://web.archive.org/200109*/http://www.cnet.com*)

This returns all URLs that begin with <http://www.cnet.com> which were archived in September 2001.

---

[Home](#) | [Help](#)

[Copyright © 2001, Internet Archive](#) | [Terms of Use](#) | [Privacy Policy](#)